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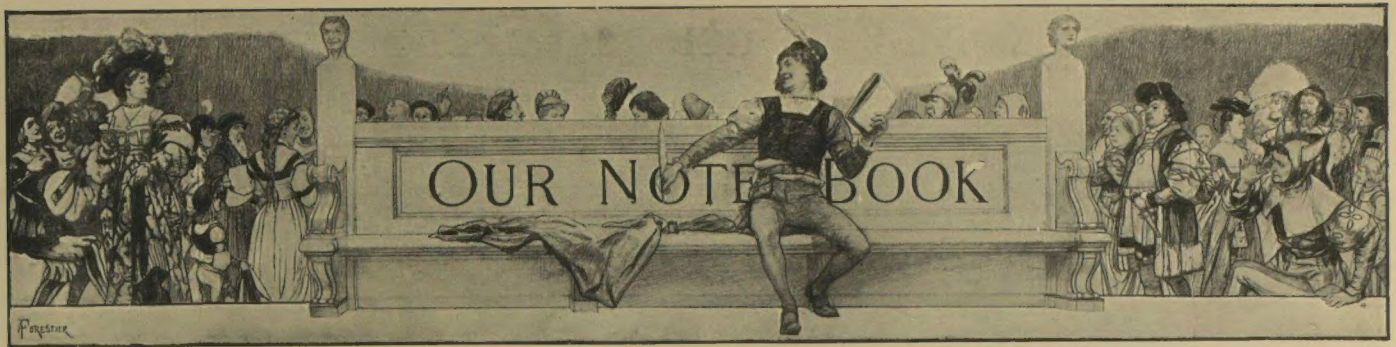


A WORKER FOR THE CAUSE OF UNIVERSAL PEACE: COUNT ADAM ORŁOWSKI, AUTHOR OF A LETTER WHICH IS TO BE DISCUSSED IN THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

Count Adam Orłowski, Polish diplomat and author of "France Médiatrice," a letter which will be debated in the French Chambers during the first Session of this year, is the originator also of the "Concours International sur la Paix par la Pologne Autonome de 1772." He urges the French Government not to restrain the Institute, but to allow it freely to advocate and advance

the cause of the Peoples. Passing through London recently, and interviewed by the Press on the European complications, he said that the future of Austria lies in the north of Germany. A similar statement to the French newspapers led them to call him a Christopher Columbus, a discoverer of new horizons and a new world.

DRAWN BY CYRUS CUNEO, R.O.I.



BY G. K. CHESTERTON.

THE large number of divorces in America is a matter of grave distress to the most public-spirited Americans, but not to Professor George Elliott Howard, as quoted in *Munsey's Magazine*. It is an "incident," according to Professor George Elliott Howard, "an incident in the mighty process of spiritual liberation, which is rapidly changing the relative positions of men and women in society and the family." I do not suggest that the Professor would say in so many words that the less husbands and wives could put up with each other the better; or that the happiest society would be a perpetual succession of unhappy families. But there is an unconscious sentiment of that sort behind all this way of talking about the spiritual liberation of sex. All the talk about freedom in this connection is utterly out of place: because marriage itself is an act of freedom and responsibility; and the desertion of it is the desertion of one's self; and is always at least humiliating. Even if divorce is not a sin, it is most certainly a disgrace. It is not like the breaking of a chain, which has been forcibly imposed upon a slave. It is like the breaking of a sword, that has been deliberately taken up and deliberately dishonoured by a traitor.

I think, therefore, we may appeal to the sane and self-respecting people even among those who would permit divorce, that they should tell their weaker brethren not at least to glorify it. It may be a piece of very silly sentimentalism to represent the world as full of happy marriages. But to represent the world as full of happy divorces seems to me much sillier and much more sentimental. Surely everyone who knows the world, however much he may approve of divorce in desperate cases, knows that divorce is not usually the gate of a good life for the bad partner or even of a specially happy life for the blameless partner. It would not be easy for a middle-aged man to move his house to the next town; but if it be hard to move his house, it is harder to move his home.

As a preliminary to all fair arguments, therefore, I propose that if we give up the romantic fashion of calling all marriage love, our opponents should give up the yet more ridiculous fashion of calling all divorce liberty. You might as well call cutting a man's leg off asserting his liberty. Certainly he is free from the leg, and the leg is free from him; and certainly it is a matter of opinion which of the two is more to be congratulated. And it is so with divorce. But, when all is said and done, at the best the man is less useful without the leg; and the leg is quite useless without the man. And it is so with divorce.

So much I think we have a right to ask from all decent disputants in such a matter; we have a right to ask for the sober tone suitable to the alleged existence of a necessary evil. But I myself should go further than that, and say that divorce, as lately urged by many before the Royal Commission, is not only not a necessary evil, but is a brand-new, gratuitous, and highly artificial evil. I am sure that this is specially so regarding that curious passion shown by some authorities for preaching divorce among the poor—who, of all classes of the community, have kept most the religious idea of the

reality of marriage. The fundamental truth about this particular crusade is very sinful and very ugly. It is not, as Mr. George Elliott Howard says it is, an incident in the gradual liberation of mankind; it is just the opposite. It is an incident in the gradual enslavement of mankind, which is proceeding so systematically in so many branches of legislation and commerce. It is really part of that general attempt of the wealthy to get the needy well under their control, whether for good purposes or bad, which is the universal mark of modern "social

very vague sort of slang. Let me take an imaginary but characteristic case. A rich spinster, a lady whose benevolence is genuine, though narrowed by her refinement, employs some charwoman and her husband as caretakers or lodge-keepers or anything of the kind. Now, if I said that the rich old lady plotted to poison the family life of the poor couple, and to seduce the wife from her husband, that way of putting it would be unfair and cruel; because that is certainly not how the spinster would put it to her own conscience. But though it would be unfair, it would be literally true. And though it would be cruel, it might very well be salutary. The spinster would feel a sympathy with the wife if she were handy or economical or grateful or religious; she would feel no sympathy with the husband if he were coarse or heavy or horsey or fond of his glass. She would exaggerate the inevitable quarrels of all married life because of the more plebeian and pungent style of speech. And all the time she would have the subconscious but still selfish thought, "The woman is of use to me; the man is not." It is almost impossible that she should not at last come to thinking that the woman would be better off if the man were out of the way. And in our society, which has largely lost its religion, and therefore its spiritual sense of honour, there is no one to stand up and remind the rich spinster that there are vows more important than idle oaths and books more terrible than betting books; there is no one to say to her: "Those whom God hath joined . . ." And thus this dear old maiden lady, meaning no sort of harm, may find herself occupied in an industry only fit for fiends, and become, in the energetic expression of Tennyson, "Procuress to the Lords of Hell."

The rich philanthropist is unconsciously irritated with marriage, rather as the rich connoisseur is irritated at buying a whole miscellaneous lot at a sale, or at finding he cannot buy one medallion unless he buys "the set." The capitalist may want to deal with the worker humanely; but he wants to deal with the worker, and not with his wife and his house, and his ox and his ass, and everything that is his.

Great annoyance, we are told, has been caused by the Eleventh Commandment, "Love me, love my dog." Charles Lamb, I think, pointed out how unfair it was that any lovable woman might drag after her an unlovable cur. But the case of the plutocrat is more pathetic than Lamb's. Lamb was ready to treat a woman as a woman; only there was a dog dragged behind her. The plutocrat is quite ready to treat a man as a dog; only there is a woman dragged behind him. He is willing to profess love for the whole Cause of Woman, but he is embarrassed with the ancient dogma "Love me, love my man." This is the root of the revolt against the popular belief in marriage, though I admit it is mostly an unconscious root; a root underground. The kindlier kind of rich generally feel that they could deal with the poor more easily as individuals than as families. Doubtless this breaking up of poor families would be rare, though recurrent. It was rare, but recurrent, in the Slave States of America.

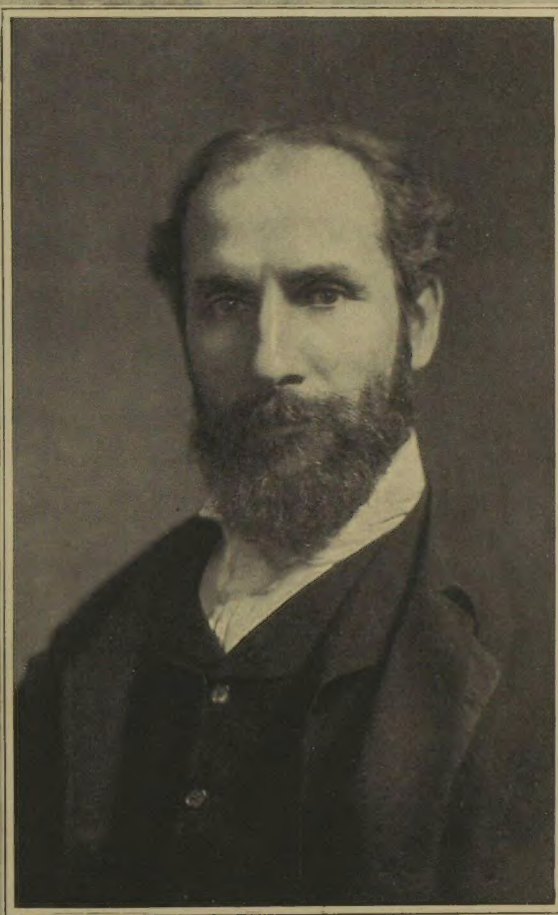


Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE NEW PERMANENT SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES, SIR SYDNEY OLIVIER, K.C.M.G., FORMERLY GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA.

Sir Sydney Olivier, who has been appointed Permanent Secretary of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, has been Governor of Jamaica since 1907. His salary in Jamaica was £5000; that of his new post is only £1500. Sir Sydney Olivier was born in 1859, the second son of the Rev. H. A. Olivier, of Winchfield, and was educated at Tonbridge School and Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He entered the Colonial Office in 1882, in 1890 became Acting Colonial Secretary to British Honduras, and in 1895 was appointed Auditor-General of the Leeward Islands. From 1899 to 1904 he was Colonial Secretary of Jamaica, acting as Governor on several occasions; and from 1904 to 1907 he was Principal Clerk in the West African and West Indian Department of the Colonial Office. Some years ago he was Secretary of the Fabian Society. Besides articles on Socialism, Economics, and Art, he has published "Poems and Parodies" and "White Capital and Coloured Labour."

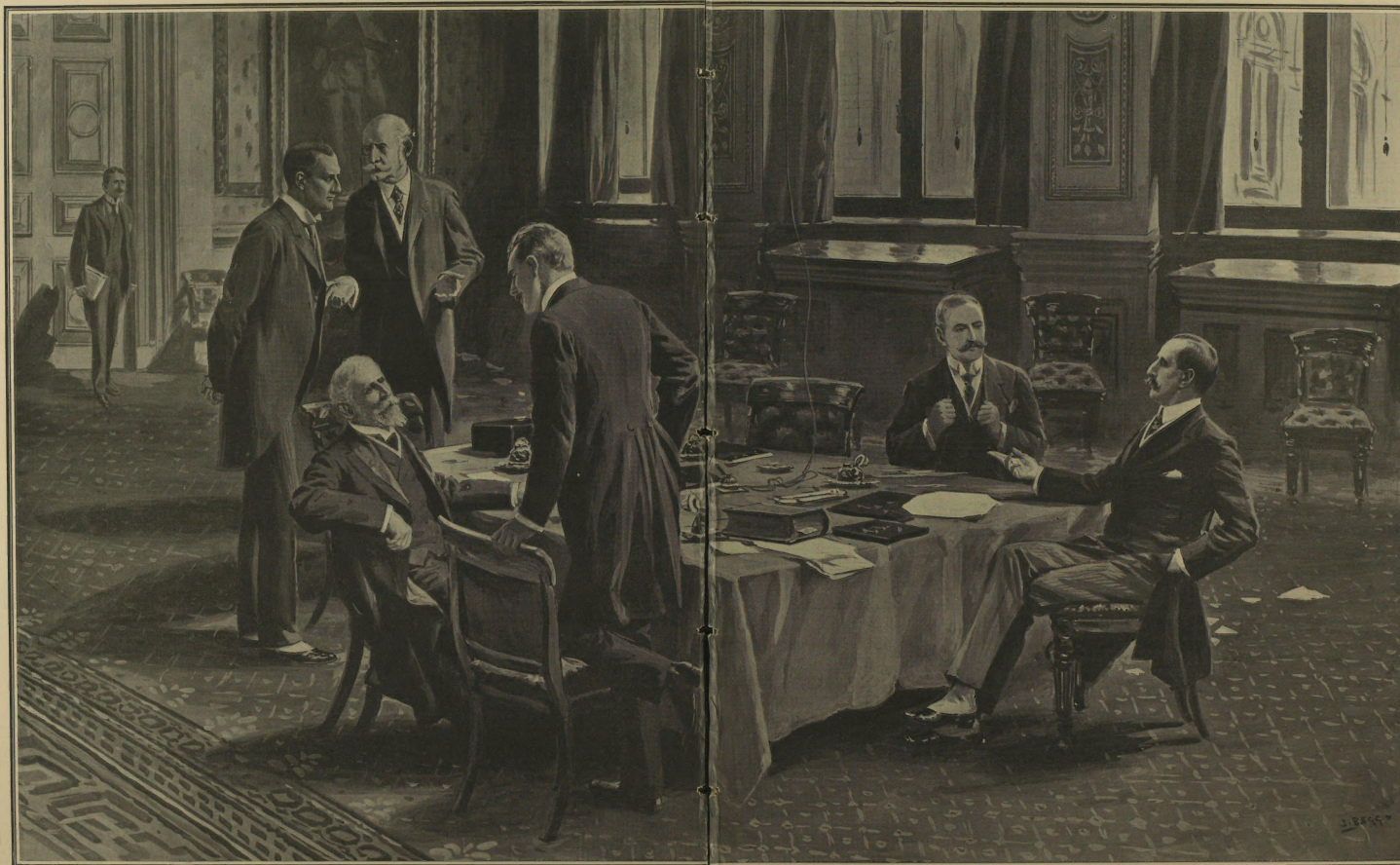
reforms," even the most well-meaning, and even the most well-planned. Of course, I do not mean that most prosperous people are so abominably wicked as to know what they are doing. They put things to themselves in their own way; they think chiefly of particular cases; they have always had a hand-to-mouth philosophy that excused them from facing matters of principle; and it is not a little helpful to them that they generally talk of everything in a

WILL THEY FORCE PEACE UPON TURKEY AND THE ALLIES? DIPLOMATIC CONVERSATIONALISTS IN LONDON.

Sir Edward Grey.

Count Benckendorff
(Russian Ambassador).Prince Lichnowsky
(German Ambassador).

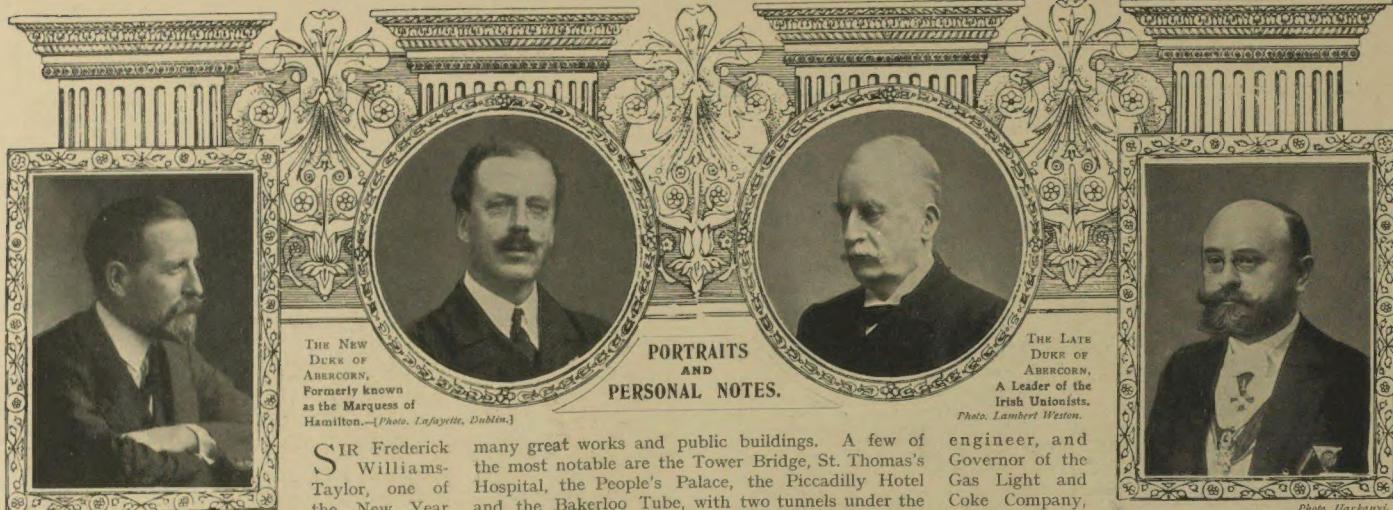
DRAWN BY BRIDG.

Count A. Mensdorff-Pouilly-Dietrichstein
(Austro-Hungarian Ambassador).Marchese Imperiali di Passanella
(Italian Ambassador).

H. Paul Cambon (French Ambassador).

THE MEN WHO MAY INSIST UPON THE CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES IN THE NEAR EAST: SIR EDWARD GREY AND AMBASSADORS OF GREAT POWERS IN THE CABINET ROOM AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

The point need not be laboured that the meetings of Ambassadors of Great Powers at the Foreign Office, in London, have led to much speculation as to the attitude of these diplomats' countries with regard to the situation brought about by the astonishing, and, in a good many quarters, unexpected, successes of the armies allied against Turkey. It is equally obvious that none save those in the innermost circles of State can say with any certainty what has been discussed and the nature of the "conversations." There have, of course, been a number of very intelligent anticipations; which, no doubt, are in the main correct; for the rest, the official attitude is, very naturally, that expressed in the House the other day by Sir Edward Grey, who, in reply to a question as to whether the Great Powers of Europe had consulted and agreed as to a course of joint action to be pursued by them in the event of the Peace Conference failing to reach an agreement on which the Balkan War might be concluded, said: "The subject is, of course, receiving the attention of the Great Powers, but I cannot make public statements as to their views or decisions except when such can be made by common consent." It may be noted here that the Great Powers unrepresented at the "conversations" are the United States, Japan, Turkey, and Spain.



PORTRAITS AND PERSONAL NOTES.

THE NEW
DUKE OF
ABERCORN,
Formerly known
as the Marquess of
Hamilton. (Photo, Lafayette, Dublin.)

THE LATE
DUKE OF
ABERCORN,
A Leader of the
Irish Unionists.
Photo, Lambert Weston.

DR. RICHARD WEISKIRCHNER,
Who was recently elected Chief Burgomaster
of Vienna.

SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR,
London Manager of the Bank of Montreal—
a new Knight.

financial agents of the Canadian Government, and is well known as a power in Anglo-Canadian finance. He was only fifteen when he entered the service of the bank in his native town, Moncton, New Brunswick, in 1878. After holding branch appointments in various towns he became, in 1897, Assistant Inspector at the Head Office. He was appointed to London in 1906. As a young man he was a noted athlete. His wide knowledge of Canadian life and industries makes his opinion on Canadian finance highly valued.

It was the late Duke of Abercorn who established the phrase "We will not have Home Rule" as expressive of his own and Ulster's policy. Since he succeeded to the dukedom in 1885, he had been a vigorous opponent of Home Rule, and took part in founding the Irish Unionist Alliance and the Ulster Unionist Council. Another institution of which he was a founder is the Civilian Force. He was born in 1838, the eldest son of the first Duke, whom his political leader, Disraeli, introduced into "Lothair." As Marquess of Hamilton, the late Duke sat for Donegal in the Commons for twenty years. In 1869, he married Lady Mary Curzon, daughter of the first Earl Howe, and is succeeded by his eldest son, the Marquess of Hamilton, born later in the same year. The new Duke won Londonderry from the Nationalists in 1900 and retained the seat in 1906. He was for some years in the 1st Life Guards. From 1903 to 1905 he was Treasurer to the Household. In 1894 he married Lady Rosaline Bingham, only daughter of the fourth Earl of Lucan.

Sir Herbert Bartlett, one of the new Baronets in the New Year Honours List, has, for very many years, been principal of the famous firm of contractors, Messrs. Perry and Co., who have carried out the construction of

many great works and public buildings. A few of the most notable are the Tower Bridge, St. Thomas's Hospital, the People's Palace, the Piccadilly Hotel and the Bakerloo Tube, with two tunnels under the Thames. Sir Herbert has been thrice Master of the Pattenmakers' Company, and is Commodore of the Royal London Yacht Club.

Roumania's argument in claiming from Bulgaria territorial compensation for her neutrality in the war with Turkey, is based on the contention that 400,000 Roumanians would be permanently lost to their nation by the impending changes. The Roumanian Minister of the Interior, M. Take

engineer, and Governor of the Gas Light and Coke Company, which this year celebrates its centenary. He has been elected President for the second time of the Institution of Gas Engineers, which is keeping its jubilee this year. Sir Corbet Woodall is a J.P. for Kent and Hon. Colonel of the Rangers 12th (County of London) Battalion. He is a strong promoter of co-partnership schemes.

So many of our readers are interested in Austrian affairs that we need make no apology for publishing a portrait of the new Burgomaster of Vienna, Dr. Richard Weiskirchner. He formerly held a portfolio in the Austrian Cabinet, but recently his political activities came to an end.

Canon Hensley Henson's successor as Canon of Westminster and Rector of St. Margaret's is the Rev. William Hartley Carnegie, Rector of the Cathedral Church of St. Philip, Birmingham. Canon Carnegie is the son of Mr. Robert Carnegie, of Terenure, County Dublin. After leaving Magdalen, Oxford, in 1884, he travelled round the world with Lord Dudley, who, after his ordination, nominated him in 1889 to the rectory of Great Witley, Worcestershire, which he held for fourteen years.

Mr. James Woolley Summers, the late Member for the Flint Boroughs, was the head of a large firm of manufacturers of galvanised and corrugated iron sheets at Ashton-under-Lyne and Queens-

ferry, Hawarden. He was District in January 1910.

Mr. Palmer Newbould, who is reported to have been killed in action near Yanina, while fighting for the Greeks, also took part as a volunteer in the Græco-Turkish War of 1897. The fact that a report of his death then proved incorrect gave his friends at first some hope that a similar mistake might have been made again. Mr. Newbould was well known as a Liberal agent in Birmingham, and was formerly agent in Romford and Ipswich.

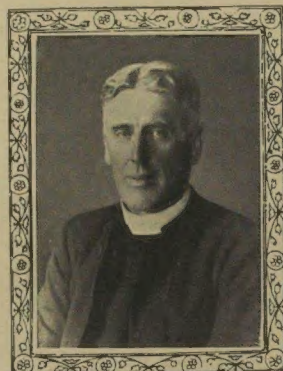
THE LATE MR. J. R. KEENE,
A well-known American Financier and Sportsman.



M. TAKE JONESCU,
Who recently came to London to press
Roumania's claims to Balkan Territory.



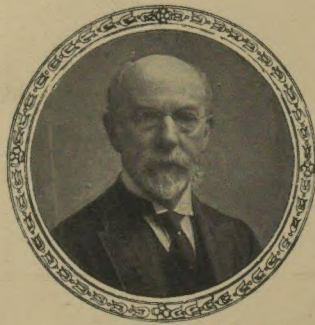
SIR DEREK KEPPEL,
Recently appointed Master of His Majesty's
Household.



THE REV. W. H. CARNEGIE,
Appointed Canon of Westminster and Rector
of St. Margaret's.



THE LATE MR. J. W. SUMMERS, M.P.,
Liberal Member for the Flint Boroughs.



SIR CORBET WOODALL,
Governor of the Gas Light and Coke Co.—
a new Knight.



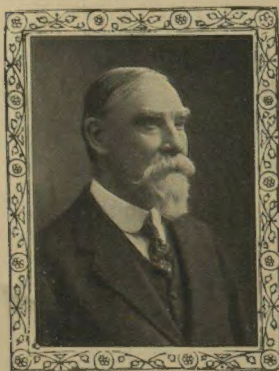
THE LATE MR. PALMER NEWBOULD,
Recently killed while fighting for the Greeks.

Jonescu, recently came to London to press his country's claims, and has had interviews with Dr. Danef, the Bulgarian Premier and chief delegate. Bulgaria is willing to make some concessions, but not as much as Roumania asks for. General opinion does not take the Roumanian demands very seriously.

Sir Derek Keppel, the new Master of the Household, is the second son of the late Earl of Albemarle. He was Equerry in Ordinary to the King, as Prince of Wales, for seventeen years—1893 to 1910, and has acted in the same capacity since his Majesty's accession. Sir Derek Keppel married, in 1898, the Hon. Bridget Harbord, younger daughter of the fifth Lord Suffield. He was formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the Prince of Wales's Own 12th Middlesex Civil Service Rifles.

Mr. James Robert Keene, who achieved fame in New York as a daring speculator, and several times made and lost fortunes in Wall Street, was by birth a Londoner. In 1852, at the age of fourteen, he emigrated to California. Mr. Keene also became well known on the Turf in this country, especially by his victory in the Cambridgeshire with Foxhall in 1881.

Sir Corbet Woodall, who received his knighthood among the New Year Honours, is a well-known civil



SIR HERBERT H. BARTLETT, Bt.,
Head of the famous Contractors, Messrs.
Perry and Co.—made a Baronet.



THE LATE MR. J. R. KEENE,
A well-known American Financier and Sportsman.

NEWS BY PHOTOGRAPHY: THE CAMERA AS RECORDER.

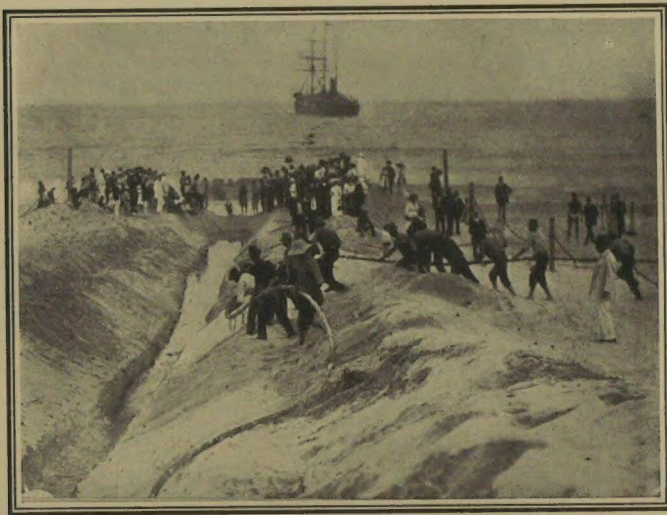


THE MAKING OF THE TRUCE BEFORE CONSTANTINOPLE'S DEFENCES; GENERAL SAVOFF AND GENERAL DIMITRIEFF AT THE TCHATALDJA LINES ON NOVEMBER 17, 1912.

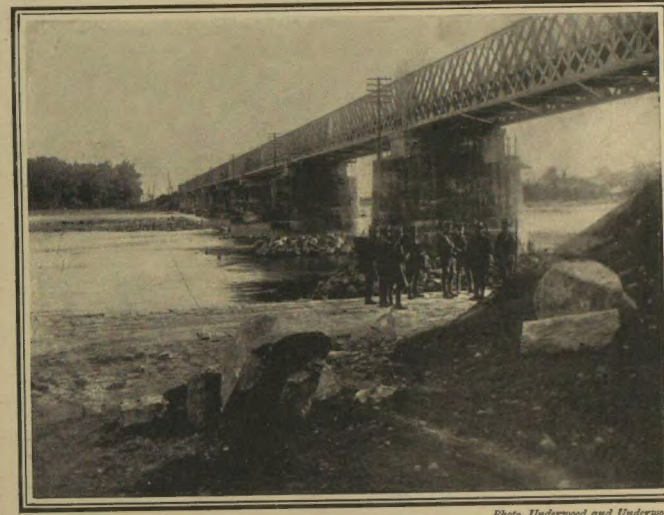


ARMISTICE DELEGATES AT THE TCHATALDJA LINES; GENERAL FITCHEFF (1), DR. DANEFF (2), OF BULGARIA; NAZIM PASHA (3), AND RESHID PASHA (4), OF TURKEY.

For over ten days the council in the wagon-lit dining-car continued. Point after point was contested by the Turks and conceded by the Allies. It seemed that the negotiations must fail. Suddenly a compromise softened the firmness of the Turkish marshal, Nazim Pasha. Dr. Daneff seized upon it. "Then we are agreed," he cried. General Savoff grasped Nazim Pasha's hand, and the armistice was a *fait accompli*. General Savoff is Commander-in-Chief of the Army in the Field; General Fitcheff is Chief of the Staff; Dr. Daneff is President of the Sobranje. Nazim Pasha is Commander-in-Chief and Minister for War; Reshid Pasha is Minister of Commerce. The photographs were taken by M. Stéphane G. Tchaprachikoff, Political Secretary to King Ferdinand and to the Peace Delegates in London.



LAYING A NEW CABLE BETWEEN AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND, AND SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES, FOR THE PACIFIC CABLE BOARD; LANDING THE SHORE END IN NEW SOUTH WALES.



WATCHED BY BOTH AUSTRIA AND SERBIA: THE SEMLIN BRIDGE, BETWEEN HUNGARY AND SERBIA, RECENTLY "OBSERVED" BY AUSTRIAN MILITARY SEARCH-LIGHTS.

With regard to the second of these two photographs, our readers may recall that in our issue of January 4 we gave a drawing showing Servians watching curiously the playing of Austrian military searchlights on the Semlin Bridge, which links Serbia to Hungary, and is of great importance in that Semlin is only six miles from Belgrade. This particular act on the part of Austria-Hungary was regarded by some Servians, at all events, as a diplomatically dangerous proceeding on the part of the military authorities of the dual monarchy, and they asked whether that country was not looking for trouble in the double sense of the phrase.

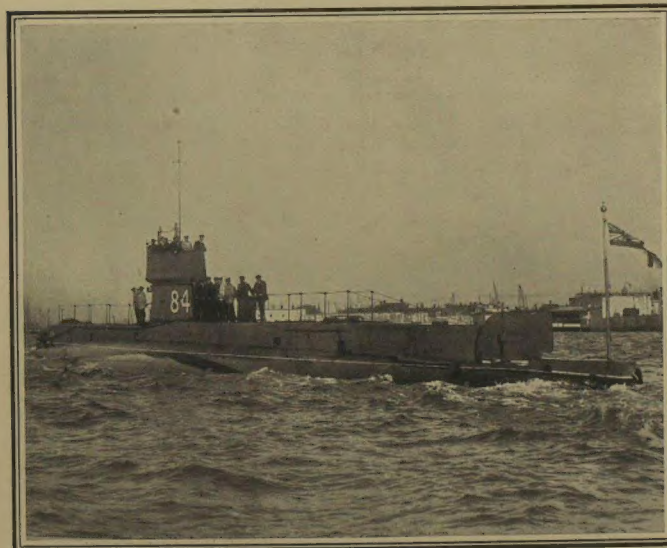


Photo. Crabb.

FITTED WITH TWO TWELVE-POUNDER GUNS, AND THE LARGEST CRAFT OF ITS KIND IN THE BRITISH NAVY; THE "E4," THE BIGGEST SUBMARINE IN THE WORLD.



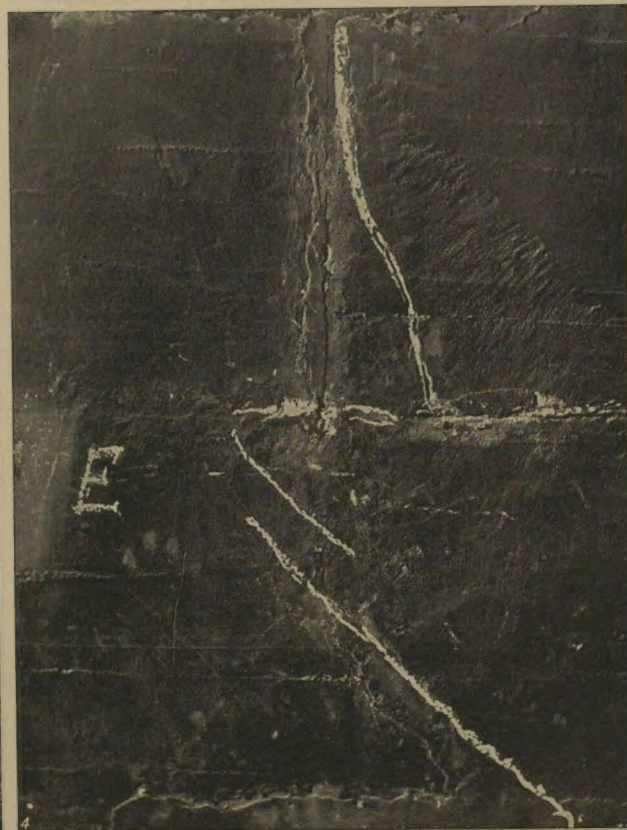
Photo. Partridge.

A NEW USE FOR DOGS IN WAR: A DOG, HARNESSSED TO A LIGHT GUN WHICH IT IS CAPABLE OF BRINGING INTO ACTION WITH CONSIDERABLE SPEED.

Of the first of these two photographs it should be noted that the "E4" arrived at Portsmouth on January 6, from Messrs. Vickers'. It is the largest submarine of the Navy, and two "sisters" are being completed at Chatham. The craft, which has four times the displacement of "A" class, has a surface speed of sixteen knots and a speed when submerged of ten knots. It is 176 feet long and has a surface tonnage of 700. The rudder seen on the deck is for manœuvring it when it is submerged. The "E4" carries two twelve-pounder guns on disappearing mountings. The guns are mounted in a kind of well, which has a sliding watertight cover, underneath which they are packed when the submarine is running under water. The second photograph shows the invention of a Belgian officer for bringing light guns speedily into action. A recent trial showed that the dog not only followed the company wherever it went without having to be directed, but moved with a rapidity which compared very favourably with horse-drawn guns manœuvring over flat country.

SUBJECT OF A QUESTION IN THE HOUSE: CRACKS IN ST. PAUL'S.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL AND G.P.U.



1. THE NORTH-EAST MAIN PIERS UNDER REPAIR: PREPARING TO SET NEW STONES IN POSITION.
3. EACH FRESH PIECE MARKED WITH A CROSS: NEW STONES LET INTO THE WALLS OF THE SOUTH-EAST MAIN PIER OF THE DOME.

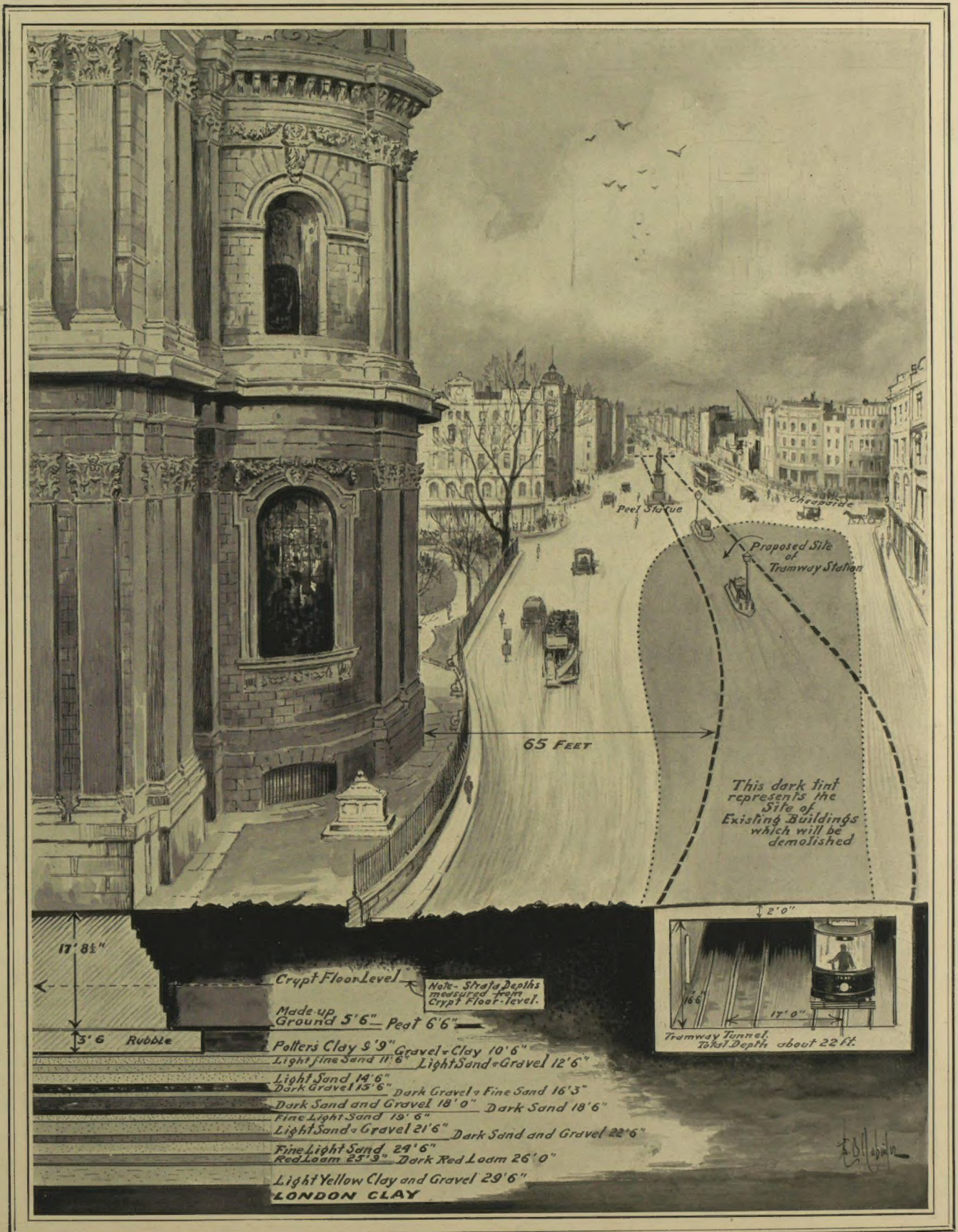
2. DAMAGE TO THE SOUTH-EAST MAIN PIER OF THE DOME: EXAMINING AND REPAIRING CRACKS.
4. SHOWING CRACKS WHICH WERE REPAIRED BUT HAVE REOPENED: DAMAGE IN THE NORTH-EAST MAIN BUTTRESS OF THE DOME.

As we remark under other illustrations dealing with the same subject, Sir Francis Fox is of the opinion that the London County Council's scheme for an underground tramway near St. Paul's should not be sanctioned, as it might cause damage to the Cathedral, which is already moving and cracking, and is continually calling for repairs such as are now being carried out. In the course of his report, Sir Francis said: "I am sorry to say that I observe very decided signs of disturbance in the masonry since my former visits, and in some of the buttresses of the dome actual movement

is now going on. . . . The character and depth of the foundations of the dome are not known, but the eight great piers on which it rests have moved and have sunk from four to six inches, bringing undue cross strains on to the structure, resulting in serious cracks." Repair work has been begun, and cement is being forced into the cracks by compressed air. In reply to a question the other day, Mr. Asquith said: "I am quite sure no Committee of this House would allow any scheme to be carried through which would endanger the stability of the Cathedral."

A PLAN WHICH MIGHT IMPERIL ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, NOW MOVING.

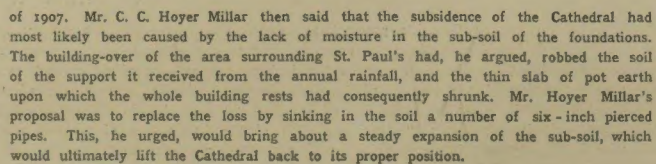
DRAWN BY W. B. ROBINSON.



WOULD ITS EXECUTION CAUSE INJURY TO ST. PAUL'S?—THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL'S SCHEME FOR AN UNDERGROUND TRAMWAY NEAR THE CATHEDRAL.

The London County Council's proposal to construct an underground tramway near St. Paul's Cathedral caused the Dean and Chapter to call into consultation that well-known engineer, Sir Francis Fox, who has had great experience of such problems as the preservation of the Mosque of St. Sofia in Constantinople, the piercing of the Simplon Tunnel, and the preservation of Winchester Cathedral. In the course of his Report, Sir Francis says: "The introduction of the heavy type of motor-omnibus, with its consequently increased vibration, in such close proximity to the building, is a serious evil. . . . I have reason to believe that the weight on the foundations of the

Cathedral is excessive. . . . If a tramway terminus be essential, then the promoters can adopt what all railway companies have been compelled to do, namely, to buy up the necessary property elsewhere and place their station some considerable distance from the precincts of the Cathedral. The Cathedral is over-loaded; it is actually moving and cracking, and now a proposal is brought forward which can in no way contribute to its safety, but may at no distant date bring about serious injury. I am of opinion that this covered way and station should on no account be permitted in such close proximity to the Cathedral." The repairing of the cracks has begun.



SEEKERS OF PERFECTION: CONNOISSEURS OF DISHES AND WINES.

DRAWN BY L. SABATTIER.



BOUND TO RECOMMEND ONLY GOOD FRENCH COOKERY AND VINTAGES ON PAIN OF BEING ASKED TO RESIGN : MEMBERS OF THE CLUB DES CENT TESTING LIQUEUR BRANDY IN A PARIS CELLAR.

There has just been founded in France the Club des Cent, which has for its aim the renaissance of French cooking and the perfecting of French vintages. It is the business and pleasure of the members to make notes for one another and for their friends of hotels famed for particular dishes or wines, and also to comment upon the general management of hotels, whether good or bad. Thus they encourage the able chef and maître d'hôtel and warn people from the unaccomplished. The Club possesses a secret

report-book, made up of separate leaves which, until they are filled up, are carried about by members. The Club patronises all sorts of restaurants and hotels. For instance, one report says : " Hotel — Very expensive. Rooms all right. Sad cooking ! The personnel all foreigners. Not the ideal of the Club. Go and lunch at la Mère — It is a restaurant for cabmen. Cheap. Perfect. 2, 1911." Any member giving bad advice is asked to resign.

FRANCE MEDIATRICE

COUNT ADAM ORLOWSKI'S LETTER TO THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

While the widely discussed Peace Conference and the "Conversations" of the Powers are of such vital importance, while the Bulgarian ruler, especially, is remodelling the map of Europe through his Delegates, Count Adam Orłowski is devoting his pen to work which he believes cannot fail to be of value to King Ferdinand and to the Slavs as a whole: he has outlined a programme, which, reproduced by the Press of Europe, has made considerable impression on public opinion. Interviewed recently while he was passing through London, he gave it as



PRIMATE OF FLANDERS, ARCHBISHOP OF MALINES.
HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL MERCIER.

his conviction that there was no possibility of a conflict between Austria and Russia, for, he argued, "Russia is the counter-weight which balances the scale for Austria and postpones her dismemberment, for which Pan-Germanism is waiting and watching. The mutual interest of Austria and Russia is not to wage war with one another, but to insure themselves against that domineering by Berlin which has been exemplified by her high-handedness in Alsace and by the expropriation in Posen." "Affairs cannot remain as they are," he continued. "The defeat of Prussian diplomacy in the Near East and the triumph of Montenegro, Serbia, and Bulgaria enlarge the radius of action of the united forces of the Slavs and foretell the restoration of a united Poland." The Count's mission and views are explained by him in his letter to the French Chambers. It is here quoted in full.

"TO suffering man, the France of 1789 proclaimed the rights of man; the France of to-day, with the ever-raw wound of Alsace in her side, shares the position of downtrodden nationalities: in the struggle to regain her status, she will aid not only herself but others. In the meantime, new champions of national liberty, King Ferdinand and Kings Nicolas, Peter, and George, surrounded by their valiant knights, are hewing for themselves a place in the Legend of the Centuries, a Memorial on a Byzantine pedestal. As did the Magi, they bear unto God, gold, frankincense, and myrrh—the gold and the incense of men sacrificed in a just war, the myrrh of the victims; disdaining the masters of the Janissaries who disguise so ill their moodiness over their defeat, and the methods which guaranteed the Tripolitan debt. Nicolas I. protests against exaggerated pacifism; after all, conciliating Banking Interests, on the one hand, and the kin of massacred women and children on the other, is hardly possible. The *status quo*, under such conditions, was good excuse for the meddling of Prussia. A decision must be made: that rests with the concentrating fleets.

"I pointed out at the time of Agadir the liberating influence of Poland; inviting London, Paris, St. Petersburg, Vienna, and Rome to unite on the Mediterranean for each other's sake. This idea is materialising. All are banding together under the light of civilisation, and a struggle has begun against the darkness of Berlin's Imperialism, represented by the doctrine of its Chancellor, recently set forth, that Might is Right.

"A principle such as this cannot be invoked with impunity. For alliances Berlin has had to turn to

the ruin of Moslem despotism, to seek the crumbs of the Old Muscovite Party, making the best of the traditions of Mohammed and Ivan the Terrible.

"The Wilhelmstrasse endorses the bills of Morocco, of Macedonia, of burning Albania, takes on itself the secret protection of the Islam of the Turcomans. It provokes indignation by the Polish expropriations; by depriving the provinces of France, Hanover, Denmark, of civic rights—menacing them, according to Scheide-mann, by the equivalent of galley-slavery: annexation. Its Machiavellianism tends to compromise Austria in the Balkans, and to renew the reign of autocracy in Russia. Even the Portals of Death have opened to help it: two conspicuous victims of its spoliation-policy have been carried away: Christian IX., and the legitimate Lord of Hanover, the Duke of Cumberland.

"But Europe has been put on the *qui-vive*: Bavarians and Saxons are startled at the prospect of Strassburg being annexed to Prussia, fearing for themselves a similar fate. The alarm has spread to and beyond the Rhine. Should the conflict be favourable to France—and the European chess-board foretells as much—the sceptre of Germany would, at a new Diet of Frankfurt, revert to the Austrian dynasty. The consequences of this would be that, the heir of Hanover having renounced his claim after the tragic end of the last Pretender, twelve millions of subjects, on the lands usurped by Prussia, would return to Austria, together with the port of Hamburg, which would open the North Seas to its fleets. Such a happening, which would restore Kiel and Schleswig to the allies, would please Russia and England as well as the royal relations of the reigning House of Denmark.

"London is aware of the foreign intrigues at the bottom of its strikes: Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Winston Churchill have acknowledged the inconvenience of having to keep up the present rate of building war-vessels, to insure against the German menace. Russian diplomacy has not forgotten the refusal of Frederick William III., in 1815, to desist from pretensions on the Grand Duchy of Warsaw; it would welcome security on the left bank of the Vistula.

"Let us disperse the black clouds on the horizon by a five-fold *entente*: disposing of Kiel and of Hamburg, and limiting the enterprises of Berlin. The bill of compensations would be for France to settle, she being herself once more, and in her natural rôle of mediator of the law of Nations. The cost would be set against a permanent guarantee of freedom from the Turco-Prussian terror.

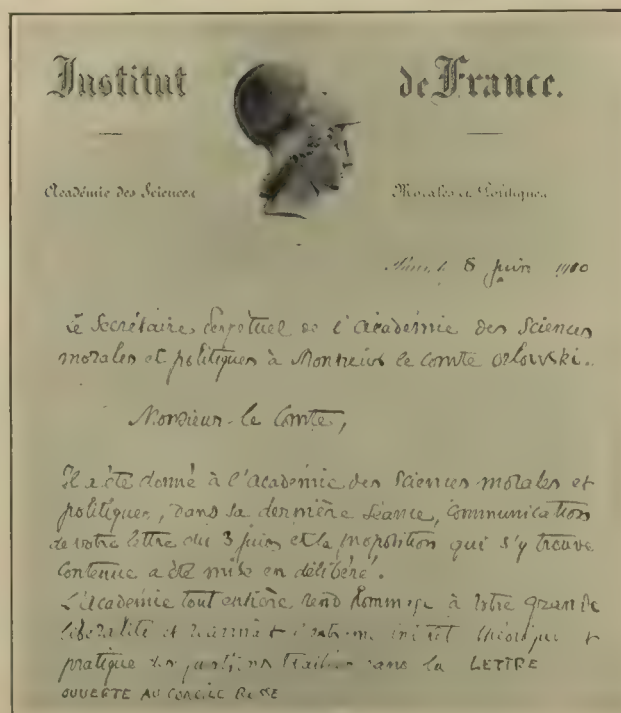
"The daring of the Balkan States in declaring war against the will of the Powers and in the name of the rights of the nations, brings lion-mettled Montenegro very much to the fore. What an additional splendour would Russia's solicitude for this little Kingdom gain, were it followed by the giving of autonomy to Poland! Russia can neutralise the envy of Europe only by encouraging autonomous decentralisation and administrative diffusion, thus lessening the overwhelming nature of her extension and power. Thus would be unmasked the bogey of Russian Pan-Slavism, which Prussia is continually dangling before Austria. The breadth of view of the Emperor Nicolas, of which his conception of the Hague Tribunal and his frequent generosity to political offenders are proofs, can encompass every part and every people of his Empire. The generous blood of the Jagellons flows in his veins, and he has rights to their heritage, which is being squandered by the hydra-headed Old Muscovite Party, which would like to see a single head to all nationalities—that they might strike it off at one blow. The Russian Government is under the spell of this party, which expounds that bugbear, the Yellow Peril, and flutters the red rag of 'war with Austria,'

complicated by internal uprisings; whereas the Chinese Bogey is practically confined by the strategical positions all along the Siberian frontier, and Peking—on the other hand—is at the mercy of a Russian *coup de main*; and the grievances of Caucasasia, Armenia, Finland, and Poland would disappear if the Government accorded them autonomy, which the modern spirit is carrying even into the desert of Libya. The act would give the great glory of gratitude earned to the reign of Nicolas II.; would annul the inconveniences of centralisation; and would trip up Prussian intrigue, by creating for Russia-Poland an ideal akin to that of Austria-Hungary.

"The outlook of Vienna is towards the Baltic; her future is in the North of Germany. She alone could bind the broken threads of its traditions. She is now meddling in the South with an everlasting wasps'-nest, but would do better to follow the direction of her august Pilot, turning a deaf ear to the policy of the commercial traveller in goods made in Prussia. Since Charles V. no one has roamed abroad so much in advocacy of a bad cause. Byzantium, apple of discord, held out by Berlin, will nevertheless realise Byron's dream: the capital of Constantine, a free, cosmopolitan city.

"Great Britain foresees that she will now have to treat with the Slavs if she would remove the Bagdad Railway from the Teutonic grip; and, armed by the principles which abolished slavery, and possessing a Gibraltar on the Dardanelles, she could establish on the Peninsula English security of the individual; the diverse races having leisure to assimilate with the respective kingdoms. A mosaic of *enclaves* and of principalities, recalling the map of Germany, would remedy the mixture. The western coast, during its transition from fanaticism to modernism, would fall to the care of the Italian Navy, by means of bases on the Adriatic. The Young Turks would be free to use their influence on the Perso-Arabic culture of the sufficiently large Empire of Cyrus.

"There can be no doubt about the attitude of Spain: ruled by Alfonso XIII., the descendant of Louis XIV., its interests associate it with the liberation of the territory of the Grand Roi. Progress and justice in Africa will inevitably be to the profit of Spain;

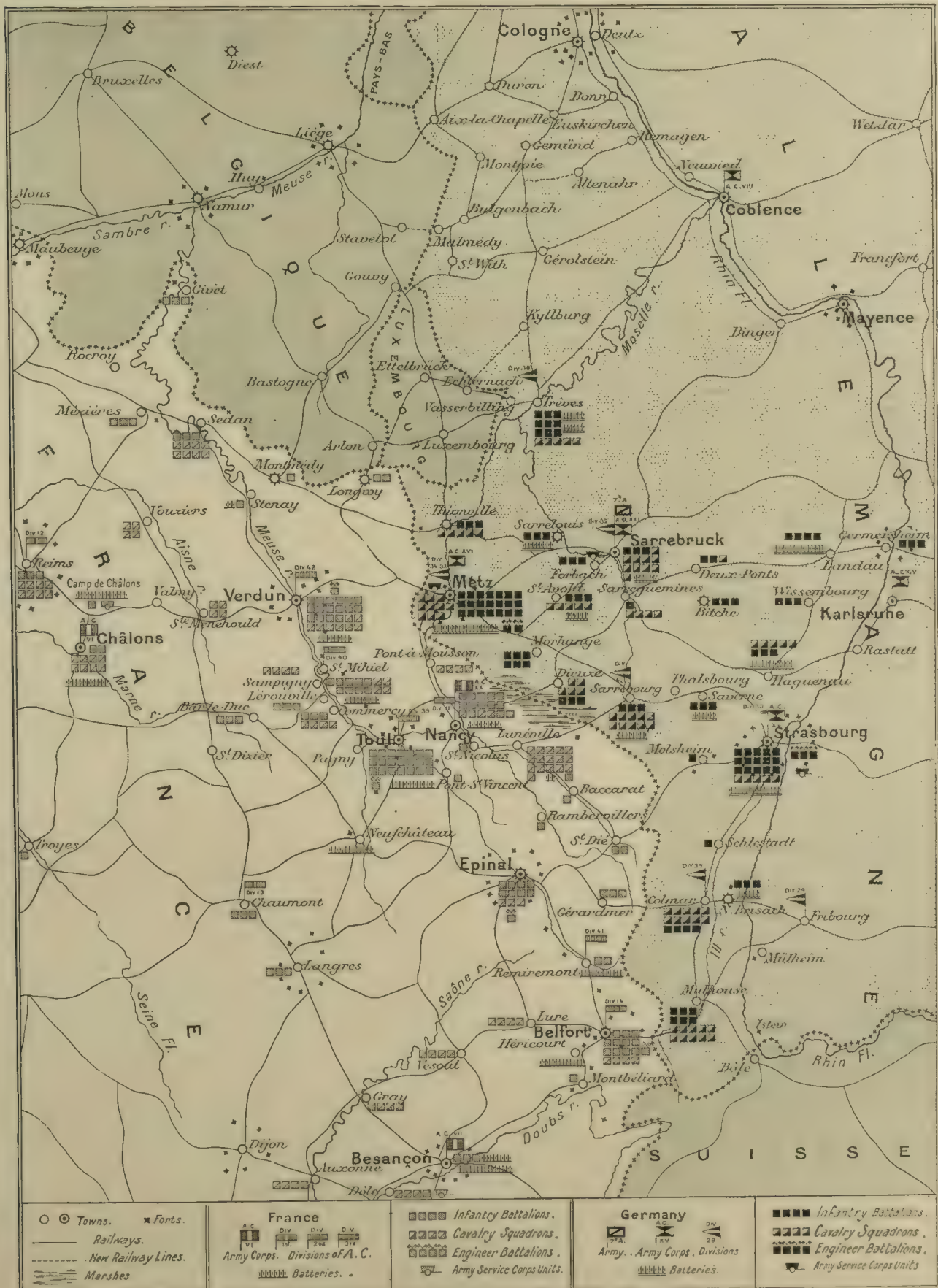


FROM THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE TO COUNT ADAM ORLOWSKI:
AN INTERESTING LETTER.

against invading Prussia and its Moroccan, Congolese, Dutch, and Flemish desires, formulated by Herr Liebert in the Reichstag, and brought to light by Agadir. The firmness of the sovereigns of the Netherlands and Belgium, Queen Wilhelmina and King Albert, has braved the storm, fortifying the Meuse, strengthening armies and fortresses. This determination, joined to

(Continued on Page 52.)

EVER WATCHING: THE GERMAN AND FRENCH FRONTIER FORCES.



GUARDING THE LIMITS OF THEIR COUNTRIES' TERRITORY IN EUROPE: THE DISPOSITION OF FRENCH AND GERMAN TROOPS ON THE FRONTIER.

Both France and Germany have been reorganising their armies, work made necessary, of course, by the remarkable changes in the general condition of things in Europe; and they have not only reorganised, but strengthened. For example, the German military law of June 14, 1912, makes additions to the army greater than any since 1870; and in December of 1912 a new French law was passed bringing the French infantry up to 173 regiments instead of 163, while it is expected that the cavalry regiments will be increased from 89 to 91—81 in France,

and 10 in Africa. The French artillery was, of course, thoroughly reorganised in 1909. Particular interest attaches, therefore, to this map—from "L'Illustration," of Paris—which shows the positions of the French and German troops on the frontier. The new railway lines, which are indicated on the map, and which will soon be ready, aim at uniting the Rhine to the Belgian frontier and the Duchy of Luxembourg. According to the Germans themselves, they will ensure the transport of from six to seven army corps.

LITERATURE



MISS COMSTOCK BEATING
THE ALFENIA TO HER
—ANALYST—



MR. J. H. P. MURRAY, AUTHOR OF "PAPUA, OR BRITISH
NEW GUINEA."



RICHARD DE BURY, BISHOP OF
DURHAM, AMONG HIS
COPYISTS & CALLIGRAPHERS.

"Papua." British New Guinea

received a considerable measure of attention in the past few years. Specialists have taken it to be their province; mission-workers have published their experiences, and something of the glamour of the Hawaiian islands would seem to have travelled south and west in the direction of the Louisiade Archipelago and the Torres Strait. Bearing in mind several books on the country published in the past five years, it is difficult to name one that can vie in point of general interest with Mr. J. H. P. Murray's "Papua" (Fisher Unwin). It is a full-blooded narrative for the plain Briton who is interested in true stories and accurate description of far-away lands in which his brothers bear the white man's burden. The author is Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Judicial

and interest that it would be almost ungrateful to take note of what he has omitted. The tribal divisions of Papua, the differences in language, custom, and thought, may well have baffled the earlier administrators, but it is to the credit of British administration that modern law and order have

tribes: "They are not in any way hostile to Europeans, but are apt to weary occasionally of the humdrum routine of a peaceful life, and to burst out into murder and cannibalism." It is only those temperamentally fitted to govern savages and improve their status who can realise that people may have bodies worth healing and souls worth saving, even though their manners are to seek and their customs are beastly. The work of reclamation is still to be completed; there are conditions that only time can mend, for the Papuan, when told he must not eat human flesh, still wants to know why. But it is impossible to read Mr. Murray's book without the feeling that administrators and missionaries alike may be allowed a strong feeling of satisfaction when they compare the condition of Papua to-day with its state



WEARING A PLURALITY OF PIGTAILS: CANNIBALS OF PAPUA WITH A CURIOUS HEAD-DRESS.

"We boil them," said a witness [i.e.—on the subject of cannibalism in Papua] . . . We boil babies too; we cut them up like a pig. We eat them cold or hot; we eat the legs first. We eat them because they are like fish. We have fish in the creeks and kangaroos in the grass—but men are our real food."

"PAPUA, OR BRITISH NEW GUINEA." BY J. H. P. MURRAY.

Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Judicial Officer, Papua.
Illustrations Reproduced by Courtesy of the
Publisher, Mr. T. Fisher Unwin.

been established, inter-tribal fighting stopped, and cannibalism effectively discouraged with a minimum of bloodshed and punitive expeditions. It is easy to realise that Mr. Murray is the right man in the right place, when we find him remarking of certain



SOMETHING BETWEEN A BAG AND A HAMMOCK: A PAPUAN CRADLE.

"There are some villages in which children absolutely swarm, but there are few large families. . . . In many parts . . . it is considered a disgrace for a woman to have a child until she has been married at least two years."

From "Papua, or British New Guinea."

Officer (or "Man of Trouble" as the native term goes) of Papua; he has had many years' varied experience, and has brought to his labours a certain sense of humour and a gift of shrewd, if untrained, observation. He proclaims, in a modest preface, his ignorance of ethnology, geology, and botany, but geology is for the few. Dr. Seligmann has dealt exhaustively with the ethnology of certain tribes, and for the rest, though we could have welcomed some botany and enough ornithology to add to our limited knowledge of the rarer birds of paradise, there is so much in Mr. Murray's book to satisfy



A HUMAN DWELLING LIKE A BIRD'S NEST: A KOIARI TREE-HOUSE.

"The Koiari villages are small and ill-kept; the Koiari themselves are a very dark-skinned race, . . . often sturdily built, and of determined, not to say ferocious, appearance. Nor, I fear, do their looks belie them. . . . They are also great sorcerers."

From "Papua, or British New Guinea."



GIRLS WILL BE GIRLS ALL THE WORLD OVER: LITTLE PAPUAN MAIDENS AT PORT MORESBY
PLAYING HARIGAU, OR CAT'S CRADLE.
From "Papua, or British New Guinea."

only thirty years ago. Some of the islanders are the most difficult people to handle, the men of Rossell—who have remained quite untouched by the Melanesian immigration—presenting a remarkably hard case. The value of a particularly readable narrative is increased by a series of remarkable photographs, and Sir William MacGregor—an able administrator and author of "British New Guinea, the Country and People"—contributes an introduction, pitched in a rather high key, and in the course of it pays high tribute to missionary enterprise in Papua.

SCENE OF MANY TUSSLES BETWEEN CHAMPIONS: THE CRESTA RUN.

DRAWN BY C. FLEMING WILLIAMS.



FROM ITS START IN ST. MORITZ TO ITS FINISH NEAR CRESTA VILLAGE: THE WORLD-FAMOUS CRESTA, THE FINEST ICE-RUN.

It is generally agreed that the Cresta is the finest ice-run in the world. To quote "The Book of Winter Sports": "The valley in which it lies, beginning in St. Moritz itself and terminating near the village of Cresta, is naturally adapted for the purpose. It was first used about 1877 simply as a snow-run. In 1884 the St. Moritz Tobogganing Club was founded, and a course partially marked out, and in 1885 it was made more completely and the banks iced. This was the real beginning of this magnificent track, which was then further improved. . . . The permanent length of the run is 1320 yards,

or three-quarters of a mile exactly. In past years this length has varied slightly. . . . The total fall from start to finish is 514 feet, with an average grade of 1 in 7.7. Very early arrangements are necessary in order to utilise fully all the valuable winter season. . . . The details are varied every year. . . . Riding takes place only in the morning from 9 to 12.15. The track is then closed during the afternoon for repairs. . . . The cost of construction varies. . . . In future seasons. . . it will not be possible to construct and maintain the run for less than an average of 6000 francs."



MUSIC.

NEW Year's Day in London might well have given a stranger the impression of a great musical activity that knows nothing of Christmas vacations. The Queen's Hall Orchestra, the hardest-worked musical organisation in London, and one to whose vocabulary the word "rest" would not appear to gain admittance, devoted an afternoon to a programme of the stereotyped kind; the order of the hour was music that we all know by heart. Whether it was less welcome on this account may be doubted; there was a large audience, and the applause was unstinted. Miss Carrie Tubb was the soloist. In the evening the Royal Choral Society took the field, if the term be admissible, and gave us the "Messiah." The soloists were excellent—Mme. Ada Crossley being particularly effective; the chorus was at its best; and the orchestra offered no target to hostile criticism save once, when the strings were in momentary trouble.

forget, the tragedy of Kingsway. There were eight pieces on the programme of the Sheffield Choir, and of these, three were repeated in response to a genuine demand. Perhaps Cooke's "Strike the Lyre" was the most delightfully rendered work, while Mackenzie's "A Franklynne's Dogge" was very thoroughly

must apply to Joseph Holbrooke's "Children of Don," though the failure to gain acceptance is for different reasons. The stage version of Mendelssohn's "Elijah," arranged by the Moody-Manners Company, will doubtless appeal to thousands. Turning to orchestral music, one of the

most discussed productions was the "Jena" Symphony attributed to Beethoven. If the great master really wrote the work, one feels that it is an unnecessary cruelty to remind the world that even Homer is said to have nodded. The strangest noise to which the courtesy title of music has yet been granted was contributed by Arnold Schoenberg, some of whose "Five Orchestral Pieces" were hissed at the Queen's Hall and will probably owe any future production to this emphatic expression of opinion, so uncommon in London.

Schoenberg's may be the music of the future, in which case the elderly among us may find some compensation for the rapid march of the years.



Photo, Foulsham and Banfield.

"THE GOLDEN LAND OF FAIRY TALES," AT THE ALDWYCH: CINDERELLA IN HER GLASS COACH.

"The Golden Land of Fairy Tales" deals with "Puss-in-Boots," "Little Red Riding-Hood," "The Magic Wood," "Cinderella," "Snowdrop," and "The Sleeping Beauty."

enjoyed. The Coliseum audience is to be congratulated—one might even be honest and say it is to be envied—for the ordinary London concert-goer's opportunities of hearing the Sheffield Choir are few and far between, and all too often Northern singers reach the Metropolis with no more than time to hurry to the concert-hall, and are not in the best condition to do themselves full justice. At best the cost of these excursions condemns them to be rare.

Turning back for a moment to the music of 1912, there is little in the way of new work that has a success to record. In opera Wolf-Ferrari's "Jewels of

the Madonna" made the one solitary successful appeal. Zandonai's "La Conchita," although a

New symphonies have been produced by Sir Hubert Parry, who is probably our greatest living

composer, and by Sir Charles Villiers Stanford; Dr. Walford Davies and Sir Edward Elgar are two other British composers who have also been active in producing new works.

There has been a welcome absence of infant prodigies; time was when no season was safe from them. One composer, Erich Korngold, young only in years, has set students of music wondering, and forced them finally to decide that his case defies analysis or comprehension. In brief,

one may say, the year that has passed away has achieved interest rather than distinction in the realm of music.



"SHOCK-HEADED PETER," AT VAUDEVILLE MATINÉES: PAPA SETS OUT TO SHOOT THE HARE.

Papa is seen accompanied by Augustus, Philip, and Harriet. The incident illustrated deals, of course, with that part of "Sirruwelpeter" which tells of the adventures of "The man that went out shooting" and was outwitted by the hare.

The alliance between music and the music-hall needs no insistence here. The Palace Theatre and the London Opera House bear witness to the ease with which assimilation is effected on the complete scale, while the invasion of the music-hall by the forces of serious music has become so common that while it excites much applause it creates little attention. But the appearance of the Sheffield Choir at the Coliseum is an event of more than passing significance, for Dr. Henry Coward's organisation stands for what is best in choral singing in this country, and the fact that this excellence is acknowledged with enthusiasm by an average variety-theatre audience speaks so much for the growth of the national taste that one is impelled to forget, or to endeavour to



"SHOCK-HEADED PETER," AT VAUDEVILLE MATINÉES: THE ENTRANCE OF PETER OF THE UNCUT HAIR AND NAILS.

From left to right are Miss Kate Bishop as Mammy, Mr. T. N. Weguelin as Papa, Mr. W. A. Harvie as Mauntz, Mr. Edmund Gwenn as Peter, Miss Nellie Bowman as Harriet, Mr. Edward Rigby as Augustus, Master George Selig as Mintz, and Mr. E. Compton-Coutts as Philip.



THE NEW REVUE AT THE LONDON HIPPODROME: A WEDDING GLIDE GROUP IN "HULLO, RAG-TIME!"

"Hullo, Rag-Time!" is by Messrs. Max Pemberton and Albert de Courville, with music by Mr. Louis Hirsch.

singularly effective and musicianly work with the stamp of a strong individuality upon it, has hardly achieved popularity here. The same remark

THE MOST-DISCUSSED POLITICIAN: THE UNIONIST LEADER.

PHOTOGRAPH BY BASSANI



WHAT SHALL BE THE PLANKS IN THE UNIONIST PLATFORM AT THE NEXT GENERAL ELECTION? MR. ANDREW BONAR LAW, WHOSE POLICY WITH REGARD TO TARIFF REFORM IS AROUSING MUCH INTEREST.

In view of the possibility of a General Election, which some believe may come as soon as March next, and in view of the different opinions held by members of the Unionist party with regard to the value or the danger of Tariff Reform, and especially of Food Taxes, as a plank in their platform, it is not too much to say that Mr. Bonar Law, successor to Mr. Balfour as Leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, is the most-discussed politician of the moment. Mr. Law, who, it will be recalled, was chosen for the position he now holds in November of 1911, entered political life as recently as twelve years ago, and before he was elected Leader had

held no higher office than that of Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade. He was born at New Brunswick in 1858, son of a Presbyterian minister. At the age of twelve, he went to Glasgow to be educated; and in 1874 he joined the firm of William Kidston and Sons, iron-merchants of that city, of which his uncle was the head. Later, he became a partner in William Jacks and Co., iron-merchants, also of Glasgow. He retired in 1900, and in that year won the Blackfriars Division of Glasgow. From 1906 until the General Election of 1911 he was M.P. for Dulwich; then, after a defeat at North West Manchester, he found a seat at Bootle.

A MASTER OF THE FAN: THE ART OF CHARLES CONDER.

MORE than three years have been allowed to elapse before an attempt has been made to honour the memory of Charles Conder with an exhibition of his available works, such as has now been arranged at the Leicester Galleries. His reputation has not suffered from this remissness. It is no exaggeration to say that Conder—who was anything but a prolific worker; who died young in years; who never sought for such popular fame as is to be gained at the Royal Academy and kindred art fairs—that Conder, let it be frankly admitted, an artist of very clearly marked limitations, who, recognising these limitations, never attempted to go beyond them in scale or in subject-matter, is already sure of immortal fame. Like Beardsley, who confined the expression of his astounding genius to developing the decorative beauty of the pen-and-ink line, Conder, the "nonchalant dreamer," to whom we owe largely the revival of the fan as a work of art, and who poured out the wealth of his romantic and decorative imagination on dainty bits of silk, occupies already a more commanding position in the history of the art of his time than many a painter of heroic ambition and energy.

In the case of Conder, the search for artistic kinship leads inevitably to Aubrey Beardsley and to Watteau and his followers. Yet an analysis of Conder's art reveals scarcely any material link with these masters. Beardsley was exclusively a black-and-white artist: Conder's charm depends wholly on his impeccable, his well-nigh infallible, gifts as a colourist. Beardsley was a superb draughtsman whose line had the cleanness and incisiveness of a razor-cut; Conder was, at least on the evidence of his pictures, a wretched draughtsman—or, to say the least, an artist who did not trouble about anatomy, correctness of proportions, and expressive contours: he translated his dream-visions in entrancingly beautiful colour patterns, floating his transparent washes over the silk ground, letting them run into vagueness or into dark edges, by accident as it were, and without paying any attention to precision of draughtsmanship. Of course, he knew how to draw—the swift crayon, red chalk, or pastel notes in his sketch-books contain many a spontaneous passage that reveals a master hand. But of this knowledge he made little use when he exchanged the crayon or chalk for the brush. Then, again, Beardsley was a marvellous designer; and Conder—the assertion will sound almost blasphemous to some—was emphatically not, at least as far as pictorial design is concerned. The magic of his colour, his inexhaustible invention of ornamental patterns, of wreaths and garlands, cartouches and



A COLOURED LITHOGRAPH BY CONDER: "ARLEQUIN SAMUSE."
REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF THE LEICESTER GALLERIES.

borders, and his taste in interweaving these delicate fancies with the actual subject of fan or wall panel, are such as almost to deceive one into believing that he was a great designer. His devices of composition, when he had to arrange four or five figures into a pictorial design, were often childish in their artless awkwardness—witness so many of his oil

in which they chose to express themselves, and in their recognition of the artistic possibilities offered by their material. Beardsley with pen and paper, Conder with water-colour and silk, managed each to achieve perfection, to arrive at the utmost degree of decorative beauty their material could yield. And both were far more concerned with decoration than with representation. Indeed, many of

Conder's works, if regarded from the standpoint of representation, or even of the interpretation of life, belong to the class of paintings that have been happily described as "nonsense pictures." But how infinitely preferable is Conder's nonsense to the sense and erudition of so much that passes for art at Burlington House! To call Conder a

"modern Watteau" has become one of the common-places of criticism. But he was no more an imitator of Watteau and of the French eighteenth century than of Beardsley. It is true he revived the art of the fan which was practised with the happiest results by the masters of the Watteau school; and the world of his dreams has something of the colour, the atmosphere, the Arcadian indolence, the aloofness from the cares of the world, of the French eighteenth century *fêtes galantes*, though Conder's *fêtes galantes* are *fêtes galantes* without gallants—a Garden of Eden without Adam. His women, as a rule, are content with displaying their physical charms and their frothy finery to each other; and where man enters at all,

he almost invariably holds a suggestion of woman masquerading in male attire. One of the pictures in the present exhibition bears the title "Mademoiselle de Maupin." The bulk of Conder's art is pervaded by the atmosphere of Théophile Gautier's famous novel—and Gautier is of the nineteenth, not of the eighteenth, century.

Conder is, above all, the supreme master of the fan, and his work is, to use the words of a distinguished writer, "the decorative record of a dream." But there is another side to his art, which, though less known and as yet insufficiently appreciated, would suffice to secure him a position among his greatest contemporaries. Indeed, the perfect realisation of his dream-visions would have been impossible without the experience gained by the artist as an impressionist painter, a keen observer of life and movement, and of the most subtle changes of colour under the in-

fluence of varying atmospheric conditions. Here Conder proved himself a worthy rival of Whistler, who, surely, would not have been ashamed to put his butterfly mark on such paintings as the "Windy Day," "Brighton, 1905," and "River near Battersea."—P. G. KENNEDY.



A CONDER FAN: "FLOWERS."
REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF THE LEICESTER GALLERIES.

paintings where no ornamental accessories came to the rescue.

Conder's artistic kinship with Beardsley does not lie on the surface. It is psychological rather than formal. There is in the work of both artists an



A CONDER WORK: "THE PINK FAN."
REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF THE LEICESTER GALLERIES.

element of perverseness, a certain exotic eroticism, which it is difficult to explain in words, and which must not be taken to imply similar tendencies in their personal character. Another point they have in common is their profound respect for the medium

BY A GREAT MODERN PAINTER OF FANS: WORKS BY CONDER.

REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF THE LEICESTER GALLERIES.



1. "THE BULL-FIGHT."
2. "PEACOCK DECORATION."
3. "A WINDY DAY."
4. "THE SWING."
5. "MADEMOISELLE DE MAUPIN."

To quote the special article on the opposite page: "Conder's charm depends wholly on his impeccable, his well-nigh infallible, gifts as a colourist. Beardsley was a superb draughtsman whose line had the cleanness and incisiveness of a razor-cut: Conder was, at least on the evidence of his pictures, a wretched draughtsman—or, to say the least, an artist who did not trouble about anatomy, correctness of proportions, and expressive contours: he translated his dream-visions in entrancingly beautiful colour patterns, floating his transparent washes over the silk ground, letting them run into vagueness or into dark edges, by accident as it were, and without paying any attention to precision

of draughtsmanship. Of course, he knew how to draw—the swift crayon, red chalk, or pastel notes in his sketch-books contain many a spontaneous passage that reveals a master hand. But of this knowledge he made little use when he exchanged the crayon or chalk for the brush. . . . Conder is, above all, the supreme master of the fan, and his work is . . . 'the decorative record of a dream.' But there is another side to his art. . . . Conder proved himself a worthy rival of Whistler, who, surely, would not have been ashamed to put his butterfly mark on such paintings as the 'Windy Day,' 'Brighton 1905,' and 'River near Battersea.'" Conder was born in 1868, and died in 1909

OLD MASTERS TEMPORARILY BANISHED FROM THE R.A.: THE WINTER EXHIBITION OF ALMA-TADEMA PICTURES.

REPRODUCED BY PERMISSION OF THE BURLIN PHOTOGRAPHIC CO., LONDON, W.



"AVE, CÆSAR! IO SATURNALIA!": THE THIRD AND LAST OF SIR LAWRENCE ALMA-TADEMA'S FAMOUS PAINTINGS OF THE TRAGEDY OF THE EMPERORS CALIGULA AND CLAUDIUS.

The Winter Exhibition at the Royal Academy, which is now open, is devoted, not, as is usual, to works of Old Masters, but to a loan collection of paintings by the late Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, which fills four rooms, and includes 205 pictures and drawings, of which about 150 are in oil. Prominent amongst the exhibits is the small version of that famous picture, "Ave, Caesar." Writing of "Ave, Caesar! Io Saturnalia!" in his book on Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, Mr. Percy Cross Standing says: "In the ensuing year (1880) appeared his truly sensational 'Ave, Caesar! Io Saturnalia!' this being the third occasion when he had striven to depict the (to him) most appealing tragedy of Caligula and Claudius. He had previously essayed it—in 'Claudius' and 'A Roman Emperor, A.D. 41,' both painted for Gambart. In speaking to me of this third and last Claudius picture, Alma-Tadema mentioned how deeply and completely he had saturated himself with every aspect of the

fascinating subject. He added that it had always appeared to him that this election of an Emperor by an army in opposition to the Senate—in utter contradistinction to all that had gone before—actively foreshadowed the ultimate downfall of Rome. Like his two former variants of it, this picture is all blood, mosaics, armed men, cold glittering steel, and gleaming marble." For those who have more or less forgotten their history, it may be recalled that Claudius, Emperor of Rome from 41-54, succeeded Caligula, third Emperor of Rome, who was killed on January 24, 41, by Cassius Chaerea, Cornelius Sabinus, and others. Feeble both in mind and body, Claudius was excluded from public affairs by his nephew and predecessor, although the empty honour of a consulship was given him in 37. The value of this may be judged from the fact that when Caligula had himself worshipped as a god he made his horse consul. On the murder of Caligula, Claudius was proclaimed Emperor by the Pretorian Guards.

BIG-GAME HUNTING AT SEA: FISHING FOR TARPON OFF FLORIDA.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY JULIAN A. DIMOCK. (SEE ARTICLE IN THIS ISSUE.)



BATTLING WITH THE MOST SPECTACULAR OF FIGHTING-FISH: CATCHING TARPON, WHICH MAY WEIGH BETWEEN TWO AND THREE HUNDRED POUNDS AND BE SEVEN FEET LONG.

The photographs given on this page, and on the two pages which follow it, illustrate in remarkable manner that most remarkable sport, tarpon-fishing. They were taken during two summer months spent on the Gulf Coast of Florida. To quote Mr. F. G. Aflalo, in "Sunshine and Sport in Florida and the West Indies": "If, as compared

with some other struggles in the angler's record—the issue is short, not the fish is to blame, for he prolongs the battle to finite possibilities, but the fault lies with the ruthless mechanism brought to bear on his defeat. American sporting methods, though differing in some view-points from those of England, are on the whole quite sound,

(Continued opposite)

AFTER BEING HOOKED: GREAT TARPON LEAPING HIGH INTO THE AIR.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY JULIAN A. DIMOCK. (SEE ARTICLE IN THIS ISSUE.)



BATTLING WITH THE MOST SPECTACULAR OF FIGHTING-FISH: CATCHING TARPON, WHICH MAY WEIGH BETWEEN TWO AND THREE HUNDRED POUNDS AND BE SEVEN FEET LONG.

Continued.
and it is no disparagement of them to say that, short of electrocution, all the resources of an eminently mechanical and inventive nation have been employed against the big-finned game of either sea-board—against the tarpon on the east side, and against the yellowtail and tuna on the west. The rod is powerful enough to hold a shark

fourteen feet long for upwards of two hours, an experience, thus, out of my own log. The reel is furnished with diabolical brakes and drags, against which few fish but a tarpon could put up the fight it does. The line is tested almost to the breaking strength of a runaway rogue elephant. The hook, very carefully tempered, is soldered

"AS ELEPHANTS TO SNIPE!" CATCHING TARPON WITH ROD AND LINE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY JULIAN A. DIMOCK (SEE ARTICLE IN THIS ISSUE.)



BATTLING WITH THE MOST SPECTACULAR OF FIGHTING-FISH: CATCHING TARPON, WHICH MAY WEIGH BETWEEN TWO AND THREE HUNDRED POUNDS AND BE SEVEN FEET LONG.

Continued

to a snell of chain and piano-wire that would hold a Cunarder at her moorings. . . . Given a sporting chance on tackle less peremptory, the tarpon would, I am convinced, acquit himself to even better purpose. . . . Even with such a handicap as that imposed under present conditions, he jumps superbly in the fierce glare of the noonday sun, jumps again and yet again, throwing off golden showers of iridescent spray as he impetuously shakes his

bristling head from side to side in mad endeavour to throw out the cruel hook." In the case of the fishing illustrated, fly-rods, heavy tarpon-rods, and hand-lines were used. It may be noted, further, that, as Mr. Añalo puts it, "The best tarpon beats the best man in both weight and measure: seven feet, and between two and three hundred pounds. . . . To most other sea-fish taken with rod and line the tarpon is as elephants to snipe."

IN THE TIME OF TRUCE: BULGARIANS AT THE TCHATALDJA LINES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL WAR SERVICE.



1. BEFORE THE POSITIONS THEY WOULD HAVE SWEEPED THROUGH HAD THEY NOT SUFFERED SO: BULGARIANS AT THE TCHATALDJA LINES.

3. BEFORE THE TCHATALDJA LINES: A BULGARIAN BATTERY.

4. THE MAKING OF DEFENCES: BULGARIANS TRENCH-DIGGING BEFORE THE TCHATALDJA LINES.

2. DURING THE TRUCE: BULGARIANS ON THE LEFT FLANK AT THE TCHATALDJA LINES—SHOWING "CAVE-HUTS."

5. OUTWARD SIGN OF THE GREAT BULGARIAN LOSSES: AT THE RED CROSS TENTS AT THE TCHATALDJA LINES.

Writing, in the "British Review," on the "Secrets of the Bulgarian Victories," Mr. Philip Gibbs says: "A secret of the Bulgarian victories is slowly leaking out. . . Those victories were so expensive in human life, that in spite of their rapidity they almost failed in their effect. The great battle of Lule Burgas shattered the grand army of the Turks. . . but the Bulgarians had lost so many men. . . that they were utterly unable to follow up their victory and to pursue their enemy. If they had not been so spent in men, in ammunition, and in spirit, they could have cut off the retreat so

that the retreating Turks could never have reached the lines of Tchataldja. . . and Constantinople itself would have fallen into the hands of the Allied Armies. But this was impossible to the Bulgarians. Like sprinters in a race, they had run themselves out. When they were able to advance again they then found the lines of Tchataldja strongly held. The retreating army had been given time to pull itself together. . . and reinforcements were pouring up from Asia Minor. It was only a truce and not a triumph which rewarded the Bulgarians for their desperate valour."

SCIENCE & NATURAL HISTORY



SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

SLEEP AND ITS USES.

SLEEP, in which we spend more than a third of our lives, is one of the mysteries of biology. So far from being, as the ancients said, the brother of death, it is the necessary concomitant of life. Deprived of it, the most robust suffer from hallucinations and delirium—a fact of which the Scottish ministers took cruel advantage during the Witch Mania and with an insufficient allowance of it men soon begin to lose all energy and initiative. It is therefore in some way needful for the repair of the organism, but its usefulness is not apparently due to the rest it affords. It brings no repose to the heart and circulatory organs, nor to the lungs and the respiratory process, nor even to the brain, as is proved by the phenomenon of dreams. Infants whose bodily powers are mainly occupied in the growth of tissue, and the aged who employ theirs chiefly in combating the progress of decay, alike require more sleep than persons of middle age. Yet the means by which the repair is effected is unknown. A more rhythmical and slightly slower rate of pulse and a somewhat decreased blood-pressure are all the changes during sleep that Dr. Vaschide, after many years of observation, has been able to detect in the organs affected.

Quite as obscure are the physiological causes of sleep. M. Raphael Dubois, of Marseilles, from a prolonged series of experiments on hibernating animals, thinks that it is due to auto-intoxication or poisoning by certain waste products, which, according to him, accumulate in the brain and are only got rid of by sleep. This would account not only for most of the other phenomena, but also for the reparatory effect of sleep on the organism generally. But what are we to think of a poison with such marked effects which can yet be thrown off unconsciously, and at a moment's notice, when the subject is aroused by a sudden shock? M. Claparède, of Geneva, avers that sleep is an instinct devised, like all instincts, for the protection of the organism—an explanation which does not, perhaps, explain

much, but which seems to have commanded in part the adherence of Dr. Max Verworn, of Vienna.

The neuron theory of Dr. Ramon y Cajal, of Madrid, according to which the neurones or pyramidal cells in the grey matter of the brain sink down and cease to excite each other during sleep, would be eminently satisfactory did we add to it the corollary that every neurone has a certain limited period of activity, after which it has need

noticed in the brain, and anything which lessens the supply of blood to that organ is therefore likely to induce sleep. Keeping the feet warm and the head cool may, therefore, be recommended as one of the best means of overcoming sleeplessness; and anything that excites the cerebral nerves should, with the same view, be avoided. The absence of light, of strong

scents, and of all noise, of course lead themselves to the same end, and all go to produce that loss of consciousness which is the most characteristic attendant of true sleep. For this purpose a light bandage over the eyes and ears may be tried with advantage, and corresponds to that muffling of the head which nearly all Eastern races adopt before composing themselves to rest.

Yet consciousness is by no means the same as attention; and, do what we will, the attention will remain to a certain extent awake during the most profound natural slumber. Only thus can we explain the facts that a nursing mother, even in her sleep, is always aware of the whereabouts of her infant, and that some individuals attain the power of awaking themselves at, or more often slightly before, an appointed time.

As to the amount of sleep necessary for body and mind, it differs, as we have already seen, with the age of the subject. There is no reason to believe that sex has anything to do with the matter, and if women as a rule sleep more than men, it is because they generally have less to do. The robust and healthy have less need of sleep than the infirm and delicate, as may be expected from what has been said as to its reparatory function. An average of eight hours out of the twenty-four is probably the best for most adults of middle age, and may be better exceeded, if at all, in winter than in summer. Those who naturally wake early should also rise early, nature being in such matters—as in most others—an excellent guide. "Dozing off again," as it is sometimes described, is seldom beneficial; for, be it noted, sleep is of different degrees, and not all are of equal service.

F. L.



THE DECORATIVE ANIMAL: NATURE'S DESIGNS IN MAN'S DESIGNS.

For the particular decoration here shown, the hornbill, the toucan, the humming-bird, and a beetle were laid under contribution.

DESIGNS BY JOSEPH GAUTHIER. (SEE PAGE OF ILLUSTRATIONS OPPOSITE.)

of repose; but, unfortunately, no means has been so much as suggested whereby the neurones can be, so to speak, recharged, and the whole theory is by no means universally accepted.

The one fact which stands out prominently from all these inquiries is, that in sleep a certain amount of pallor or absence of blood is to be

THE DECORATIVE ANIMAL: NATURE'S DESIGNS IN MAN'S DESIGNS.

DESIGNED BY JOSEPH GAUTHIER.



WITH CERTAIN DETAILS SUPPRESSED AND OTHERS ACCENTUATED TO ADD TO THE EFFECT:
THE USE OF ANIMALS IN DECORATION.

The illustrations given on this page show in very remarkable fashion the decorative uses to which animals may be put by man, who may thus mingle with his own designs those of that greatest of all artists and craftswomen, Dame Nature. For the purposes of decoration, as is made evident by these examples, it is often found wise to suppress certain details and to accentuate others, a process which yields curiously Japanese results

and suggests more than a little the ingenious and beautiful stencilling of that country. There is very little limit to choice. Our readers will note that, amongst other creatures, there have been laid under contribution for the decorations here seen the caterpillar, the butterfly, the grasshopper, the scorpion, the lobster, the crab, the horn-bill, the baby heron, the ray, the tetradon, the stork, and the puffin.

A MODEL OF GOOD SPORTSMANSHIP: FIERCE TACKLING BUT FEW INJURIES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY C.N.



1. "A MODEL OF WHAT A FOOTBALL CROWD SHOULD BE": SPECTATORS AT TWICKENHAM.
2. WELL COLLARED! A SPRINGBOK BROUGHT LOW.
3. IN THE THICK OF THE STRUGGLE: ENGLAND PICKING UP.
4. ENGLISHMEN TACKLING A SOUTH AFRICAN.
5. A CRITICAL LINE-OUT FROM TOUCH.

One most satisfactory feature of the great football match between England and South Africa at Twickenham was the friendly spirit which prevailed between the teams. As the "Daily Mail" pointed out, "Perhaps the best testimony to the excellence and sporting nature of the game lies in the fact that, although from start to finish the tackling was of the fiercest character, only one man—Fred Luyt—was hurt, receiving an injury to his leg shortly before the finish. It is such games as these that go far

to encouraging mutual respect and admiration amongst nations." The spectators, too, showed a good sportsmanship which has not always been present in some recent games played elsewhere. The great throng at Twickenham has been described as "a model of what a football crowd should be." They cheered both sides with equal heartiness, received the decisions of the referee with respect, and showed by their behaviour that they did not grudge the Springboks their victory.

THE SPRINGBOKS' FOURTH INTERNATIONAL VICTORY: THE SOUTH AFRICANS AND THE ENGLISH.

PHOTOGRAPH BY C.N.



THE YOUNGEST OF THE FIVE FOOTBALL NATIONS, WHICH HAS BEATEN THE OTHER FOUR: SPRINGBOKS AND THE ENGLISH TEAM THEY DEFEATED.

The South African Rugby football team (the Springboks) have had a triumphant tour in the Old Country, defeating Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and finally England. Our photograph was taken just before the game with England began. The Englishmen are in white. Reading from left to right the names are, in the front row J. D. McCulloch (Griqualand West), half-back; C. N. Lowe (Cambridge University), three-quarter; J. D. Luyt (Western Province); W. R. Johnston (Bristol), full-back; F. Luyt (Western Province), half-back; and T. van Vuuren (Eastern Province). In the second row are J. W. Morkel (Western Province), three-quarter; R. W. Poulton (Harlequins), three-quarter; J. A. Stegmann (Transvaal), three-quarter; Lieut. N. A. Wodehouse (United Services), English captain; Douglas Morkel (Transvaal), the South African captain; L. G. Brown

(Oxford University); W. H. "Boy" Morkel (Western Province); and J. A. King (Headingley). In the third row (standing) are S. Smart (Gloucester); S. H. Ledger (Griqualand West); W. J. A. Davies (Royal Naval College), half-back; F. M. Stoop (Harlequins), three-quarter; A. S. Knight (Transvaal); W. I. Cheesman (Old Merchant Taylors), half-back; J. A. Francis (Transvaal); A. L. Kewney (Rockliff); E. McHardy (Orange Free State), three-quarter; W. H. M. Coates (Bath), three-quarter; and E. H. Shum (Transvaal). In the back row are C. H. Pillman (Blackheath); J. E. Greenwood (Cambridge University); R. Luyt (Western Province), three-quarter; J. A. S. Ritson (Northern); and G. P. Morkel (Western Province), full-back.

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK: NEWS BY PHOTOGRAPHY.



Photo. Underwood and Underwood.

BUILT FOR A FLIGHT FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON; AN AEROPLANE 104 FEET LONG AND WITH FIVE ENGINES DEVELOPING 565 H.P.

With regard to the first of these two photographs our correspondent writes: "Mr. Claude Grahame-White has announced that he is building a hydro-aeroplane to cross the ocean, but two young Americans have already constructed the largest aeroplane in the world for the purpose of crossing the Atlantic from New York to London, in about two days. Their machine is 104 feet long, and its main plane is 75 feet wide. There are also balancing planes on the sides. There are five engines; four of 125-h.p. and one auxiliary engine of 65-h.p. Underneath the aeroplane are twenty-two gasoline-tanks, two oil-tanks, and one water-tank." With regard to the second, the first of the chain of aerial war-stations to be established on the east coast by the Admiralty was inaugurated the other day, when Lieutenant J. W. Seddon took command of the Isle of Grain air-station, near Port Victoria. During this year naval air-stations will be established at Cleethorpes, in the Humber, and at Rosyth; while others are projected at Filey, Harwich, and Kirkwall, Orkney.



Photo. Topical.

DESTINED TO BE ONE OF THE CHAIN OF BRITISH NAVAL AIR-STATIONS; THE PRESENT AERODROME AT FILEY; WITH A MONOPLANE BESIDE IT.



Photo. Thompson.

CURIOUS USE FOR A PRIZE; THE "REINA MERCEDES," CAPTURED IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR, BUILT OVER AND USED AS A PRISON-SHIP AT THE ANNAPOLIS NAVAL ACADEMY.

With regard to the second of these photographs, a correspondent writes:—The gun (the property and work of the United States Government) is a 16-inch breech-loader, and is the first of a series of such weapons which it is proposed to build for the seacoast defence of the United States. The total length of this gun is 49 feet 2.9 inches. If smokeless powder is used it will require 576 pounds for a single charge, while if old powder is used 1176 pounds will be necessary. It is estimated that the gun will throw a projectile weighing 2370 pounds with a muzzle-velocity of 2300 feet per second, developing a muzzle-energy of 88,000 foot-tons. The projectile measures 5 feet 4 inches in length, and it has a penetrating force in steel at the muzzle of 42.3 inches. Its range is 21 miles. It weighs 130 tons.



Photo. Fleet Agency.

TO GUARD THE PANAMA CANAL; A GREAT GUN, DESCRIBED AS THE BIGGEST IN THE WORLD, WHICH FIRES A 2370-LB. PROJECTILE A DISTANCE OF TWENTY-ONE MILES.



Photo. Topical.

PROOF OF THE UTTER ROUT OF THE TURKS; GUNS CAPTURED FROM THE OTTOMAN ARMY BY THE BULGARIANS, DRAWN UP IN LINE AT KIRK KILISSE.



Photo. Sutcliffe.

THE PLAY FOR THE DAVIS LAWN-TENNIS CUP; N. E. BROOKES AND A. W. DUNLOP (AUSTRALIA) BEAT J. C. PARKE AND A. E. BEAMISH (BRITAIN).

The first photograph, showing, as it does, so many Turkish guns captured by the Bulgarians, gives a good idea of the extraordinary extent of the Turkish rout at Kirk Kilisse, which led up to the still greater disaster of Lule Burgas, which, in turn, enabled the Bulgarians to move forward to the Tichataldja lines.—Concerning the second photograph, it should be said with regard to the Davis Cup play at Melbourne that, in winning the Doubles, Australia had gained one victory to Britain's two. On the following day, Mr. Parke beat Mr. Heath; and thus the visiting team won the Cup, despite the defeat of Mr. Dixon by Mr. Brookes. In the photograph, Messrs. Brookes and Dunlop are seen in the foreground.

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THE WELL-KNOWN PRACTICAL VALUE OF ELLIMAN'S Embrocations in the treatment of ailments named in the Elliman Booklets is established by results. That Elliman's Embrocations will allay pain, check inflammation, also promote rapid healing, if judiciously applied (*i.e.*, according to the instructions given in the Elliman Booklets), has for many years been recognised and acted upon daily, which accounts for a large sale of Elliman's resulting from recommendation. The R.E.P. Booklet, 96 pages, Illustrated, is enclosed with bottles of Elliman's Universal Embrocation, for Human Use, price 1/1½, 2/9 & 4-. The E.F.A. Booklet (treatment of Animals), 72 pages, Illustrated, is enclosed with bottles of Elliman's Royal Embrocation, for Use on Animals, price 1/-, 2/- & 3/6. Elliman, Sons & Co., Embrocation Manufacturers, Slough, England. [All rights reserved.]

"FRANCE MÉDIATRICE."—Continued from Page 40.

that of Denmark, which hugs the memory of glorious defeats, will weigh heavily in the scale at the day of reckoning.

"Can we not see the hand of Time writing on the wall at the Banquet of Balthazar of Prussia? The hours, it may be, are counted, and 'Mene Mene, Tekel Upharsin!' 1. The crown of Germany to the Habsburgs; 2. The advent of the confederate Empire of Slav States; 3. The redemption of the peoples by the example of Poland resuscitated. The peace of time to come would be assured by such international satisfaction.

"The present highly charged atmospheric situation is calculated to stir the Parliaments, and to remind them that they have to watch over public safety, compromised by the allies of Prussia, by the retrogrades as well as by the ultra-civilised. While the former sacrifice national freedom, the latter would sacrifice religion.

"But the Church gave the religious protectorate in the East to its eldest daughter, France—it tempers the French spirit; it is the Soul of the Army. Scepticism is of the earth—the believer looks to Heaven. To die is nought when it is for God. France, as of old, will accord to its children—through the almoner of battles—that religious consolation which may be likened to the passage-money which the Ancients put into the mouths of the dead, that they might cross Acheron.

"France, attacked as a whole, will not permit any party to extend a hand to the adversary; party differences disappear in the face of peril. Why should it not be so with Nations? Prejudice too often disunites States meant to understand each other—like England, France, Spain, Italy, like Russia and Austria; retarding the general benefits; the action of the Peace Courts in the service of the States; and the decentralisation of power, to the benefit of the citizens of the world.

"Without this double concession, wishes for universal peace will remain a dead letter. Thus the significance of the Hague Conference was lessened by the exclusion of the Apostolic Legate, decided by the weight of the sword, and due to the absence of the Papal temporal power. The argument used was that of the strongest, in its most brutal form—argument which should not be admitted into modern assemblies. Parliament will earn the gratitude of posterity by instituting a tribunal in which truth will resound to heights unreached by violence.

"In this independent sphere must be classed the Institute of France, in the exercise of its official duties; but rules still hem it in—rules which date from Louis XIII. and are not in accord with the present time. I petition that the *élite* of the people who think, who compose the Academies, be allowed to exercise their influence in complete liberty. I am personally interested in the question. They should give the impetus to the Universal Peace Competition which I have instituted, and entrusted—together with a sum of fifty thousand francs—to Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Flanders. Its subject is the very problem which is now being threshed out in the Balkans: the place of the Slavs in the European balance.

"The Institute informed me, by letters from MM. Thureau-Dangin and de Foville, permanent secretaries of the Académies de France et des Sciences Politiques, that it thought my international programme worthy of interest. The voice of M. Emile Ollivier, too, made itself heard in its favour under the dome of Richelieu, but the Cause was vetoed by the Triple Alliance, as was set forth by Senator Blaserna, President of the International Society of the Academies, to whom the competition has also been confided.

"I now appeal to the French Government, that the Institute of France be empowered, in conjunction with the representatives of the nations, and moving with the irresistible current of public opinion, freely to advocate and advance the cause of the Peoples."

COUNT ADAM ORLOWSKI.

ART NOTES.

THE Royal Academy has a short way with the reputations of its dead. It buries them effectively in a memorial exhibition. Ever since Landseer died, and possibly before, such posthumous honours have been proved to be crushing. Abbey was the last Academician to be lost under the accumulation of his own collected works, and now the Alma-Tadema exhibition is made the occasion, not of praises which would come more fittingly at the close of an honoured career, but of a chorus of fault-finding.


I do not agree that the scheme of a "collected works" exhibition is necessarily a wrong one. It is true that the "collected works" of a poet do not force a whole career of poetry upon one at a single sitting; nor does the *édition de luxe* of Meredith mean that all Meredith is swallowed in an afternoon.

It is certainly true, on the other hand, that the Burlington House memorial exhibitions impose a mighty dose of one thing upon us in a very short time. In the case of Rembrandt the effect of his many pictures was like the many voices of a great choir. The choir, whatever words it may be singing, seems to pronounce one triumphant name. The master's pictures had the same unanimity, though the name was not Handel but Rembrandt.

The "one man" exhibition is not itself discredited because it discredits the fame of its victims. Its verdicts save time, and fictitious admirations, and idle collecting. Nobody can now be in two minds about Abbey; the day the exhibition opened he fell, and fell far, into place. An hour did work that might have taken twenty-five years of dawdling estimates to accomplish.

The Alma-Tadema verdict is not quite so quickly found; one may wander through the four galleries that are filled with the pinks and greys and yellows and whites of his marbles and maidens, and be puzzled to know why so much accomplishment should mean so little. Why does his accomplishment mean so much less than the accomplishment, which it closely resembles, of many of the Old Masters? Why is the accomplishment of Metzu, for instance, to be prized as something much more valuable?

In the first place, the interest of the Old Master is never so consistently fictitious. If Rembrandt had painted nothing but scenes from Ovid, we should take him less seriously. Rubens, it is true, made a practice of keeping company with the gods and goddesses, but Rubens had the grand manner. Alma-Tadema has no manner except a small one, fit for the presentment of small contemporary men and things. Endowed with the small manner, he was for ever misusing it. It is made to bear the whole weight of the beauty of Greece and the glory of Rome. Without a pretence of dramatic power, it goes through a sort of dumb-show of the drama of antiquity. In all this collection at Burlington House, in all the hundreds of painted faces, there is not a single dramatic expression. Nor is there a single figure with really dramatic action. Finish is supposed to cover every deficiency, including a very insufficient sense of design. The surface of his marbles is calculated to engage the eye, and blind it to the fact that the masses of marble are very clumsily disposed. It is an exhibition of fiction without fancy or imagination, of the life-work of a man of rare talent, but of talent laboriously misapplied. E. M.



Oxo in the Antarctic

A Photo from Captain Scott

This is a reproduction of a photo just received from Captain Scott. Large supplies of Oxo were purchased by him to sustain the members of his Expedition.

It will be remembered that Oxo was also the stand-by of Sir Ernest Shackleton's Expedition a few years ago.

All who value stamina should follow the lead of those who have made diet a special study and drink Oxo. It is easily-assimilated nutriment and, unlike most other foods, none of the energy it creates is lost in the process of assimilation.

ELEVEN O'CLOCK OXO ON BOARD THE TERRA NOVA.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN IN THE ANTARCTIC RECEIVED FROM CAPT. SCOTT.



... "like most of his fellow-knights, he was much addicted to simmering in the hottest water that he could possibly endure."

—"SIR NIGEL," by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

After a heavy day's fighting, or jousting, or travel, the sinewy warriors of those days of chivalry restored their tired muscles by "simmering" in hot water.

True, it is not likely that they left their armour on. And we have no authority for the picture. It is simply put there to attract the attention of the reader in a light-hearted fashion to a serious fact—which all too many people overlook—

A bath may be ever so restful, ever so pleasant, taken in the ordinary way. But a bath without mustard in it is no more to be compared with a *mustard-bath* for its benefits to the skin, the nerves, the vital organs—than is the ancient wooden tub to be compared with the gleaming porcelain bath of to-day.

The delightful exhilaration of a bath with mustard in it is a pleasure which, once experienced, becomes a joyous habit. But the delightful sensation is not the sole reason for making a mustard-bath a daily habit.

In the bath, mustard has a really wonderful effect—scientifically proved, and attributed by physicians to the extraordinary combination of oils, beneficial acids and crystals of which mustard consists.

It dilates the blood-vessels of the skin. These blood-vessels have vascular communication with the great organs of the body. Thus the blood-pressure in the great organs is relieved and evenly distributed.

That is why mustard in the bath is of such great value. It is especially popular as a relief of headache, colds and chills. After any occupation or pastime, a mustard-bath is a unique tonic.

Why not make your bath a pleasure, a beautifier and a tonic as well? Colman's Mustard will do it.

Dealers sell Colman's Bath-Mustard, specially prepared for the bath, and in handy bath-sized packets. Colman's is so good, and so cheap, too. Try it—just once!



Good Teeth—Good Health Good Spirits.

You want all three. To get them—and keep them—begin to-day to care for your teeth with

COLGATE'S RIBBON DENTAL CREAM

(TRADE MARK)

Good teeth enable you to chew your food. This gives good digestion, which is the foundation of good health—and of good spirits.

Ribbon Dental Cream makes brushing your teeth a pleasure.

Because it has a delicious flavour, with none of the medicine taste of many dentifrices—

Because it cleans thoroughly without harmful grit to injure your teeth and gums—

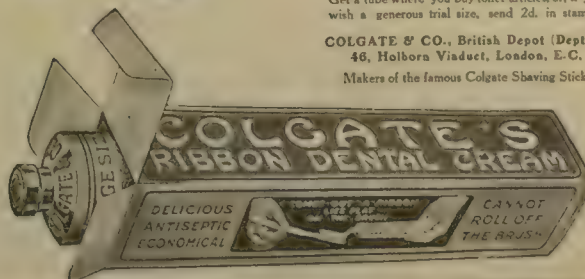
Because it is hygienic and leaves the mouth cool and wholesome.

Use Ribbon Dental Cream faithfully and the next time you visit the dentist he will find less to do.

Get a tube where you buy toilet articles, or, if you wish a generous trial size, send 2d. in stamps.

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Makers of the famous Colgate Shaving Stick.



WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated June 14, 1909) of the REV. JOHN HENRY ELLIS, M.A., of 29, Collingham Gardens, Kensington, who died on Nov. 21, is proved by Mrs. Caroline Elizabeth Ellis, widow, and Herbert Arthur Steward, the value of the estate being £184,700. The testator gives £5000 to his sister Alice Prowde Ellis; £6000, his house and contents, and the funds of his marriage settlement to his wife; £1000 each to his cousins Mrs. Bushell, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Hick; £500 each to two sisters-in-law, and to Mrs. Constance de Witt; and the residue to his wife for life. On her decease he gives £10,000 each to the Bishop of London's Fund, the Bishop of St. Albans' Fund, and the East London Church Fund, legacies amounting to about £12,000, and the residue to Cambridge University for general purposes, requesting that his name should not be attached to any building or other work to which this bequest may be devoted.

The will (dated May 2, 1912) of Mr. THOMAS HUGHES, of Greenhill, Greenhill Road, Allerton, Liverpool, shipowner, who died on Nov. 14, is proved by John William Hughes, brother, and John Watson Hughes, nephew, the value of the property amounting to £196,122. Subject to small legacies to executors and servants, he leaves all the property in trust to pay the income to his wife during widowhood, or an annuity of £100 should she re-marry; and, subject thereto, for his two daughters.

The will of Mr. JOHN COCKSHUT, of Glenmore, Willesden Lane, and the Wick Lane Works, Old Ford Road, who died on Nov. 11, is proved, and the value of the estate sworn at £143,256. The testator gives £1000 to his wife, and during widowhood £1000 a year, or an annuity of £500 should she again marry; £1000 for distribution among the employees of his firm; £4000 in trust for his

grandson Denis Burton; £500 to his son-in-law John Read Burton; many small legacies; and the residue in trust for his daughters.

The will (dated April 27, 1912), of Mr. JOSEPH GOULD, of 44, Cadogan Place, Chelsea, who died on Oct. 22, is proved by the Public Trustee, the value of the estate being £112,333. The testator gives £8500 in trust for his sister Jessie Bowden; £1000 to his sister Gertrude Macdonald;

Victor Bradshaw and niece Evelyn Asher: £2500 each to his nephew and niece Ronald Asher and Etta Bradshaw; and two-sevenths of the residue in trust for each of his sisters Jessie Bowden and Annie Sinclair Thompson; and three-sevenths for the children of his brother Charles Gould.

The will of the HON. AUGUSTA CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH HERBERT, of Llanover Hall, Mons., and 9, Great Stanhope Street, W., who died on Nov. 3, is proved by Colonel Bleiddian Herbert, and the Hon. Mrs. Henrietta M. A. Maxwell, son and daughter, and Robert Levin Hunter, the value of the estate being £92,861 13s. 9d. She confirmed the gift of £10,000, and also £5000, part of her marriage settlement funds, to her son Sir Arthur James Herbert, and appointed the remainder of such funds to her daughter, Amelia S. H. West. The testatrix gave £500 to R. L. Hunter; £100 to Professor Johnson; £1000 to the Bishop of Menevia for the support of Priests or Missions in his diocese; £1000 to the Bishop of Newport for building a Catholic Church at Abercarn; £4000 each to her granddaughters Margaret Monica, and Christian Monteith; and the residue to her son Colonel E. B. Herbert, and her daughter the Hon. Mrs. Maxwell.



Photo. D. S. George.

INAUGURATING A WORK THAT COST £E1,480,000: THE KHEDIVI AND LORD KITCHENER AT THE OPENING OF THE HEIGHTENED ASSUAN DAM.

On December 23 the Khedive, Abbas Helmy, laid the stone which completed the heightening of the Assuan Dam by over fifteen feet, and thickening in proportion. The new work has increased the storage capacity of the reservoir from 980,000,000 to 2,300,000,000 cubic metres, enough to water an additional area of about a million acres. The cost of the new work, including land expropriation in the submerged area, has been about £E1,480,000. The Dam as it now stands has cost altogether about £E5,000,000. On the left of the group in the foreground is Lord Kitchener, in grey frock-coat and top hat, with his back to the camera. Facing him is the Khedive.

£4000 for the purchase of an annuity for his sister Lydia Otterson. £1000 to his half-sister Mabel Hannan; £1000 to John Dunnett; and the residue in trust for his wife for life. Subject thereto he gives £7500 each to his nephew

aristocracy shows the exact rank or precedence of each. "Burke" is brought thoroughly up to date; for example, the barony of Whitburgh, though only created in December 1912, appears in its proper alphabetical place.

BY APPOINTMENT

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH!

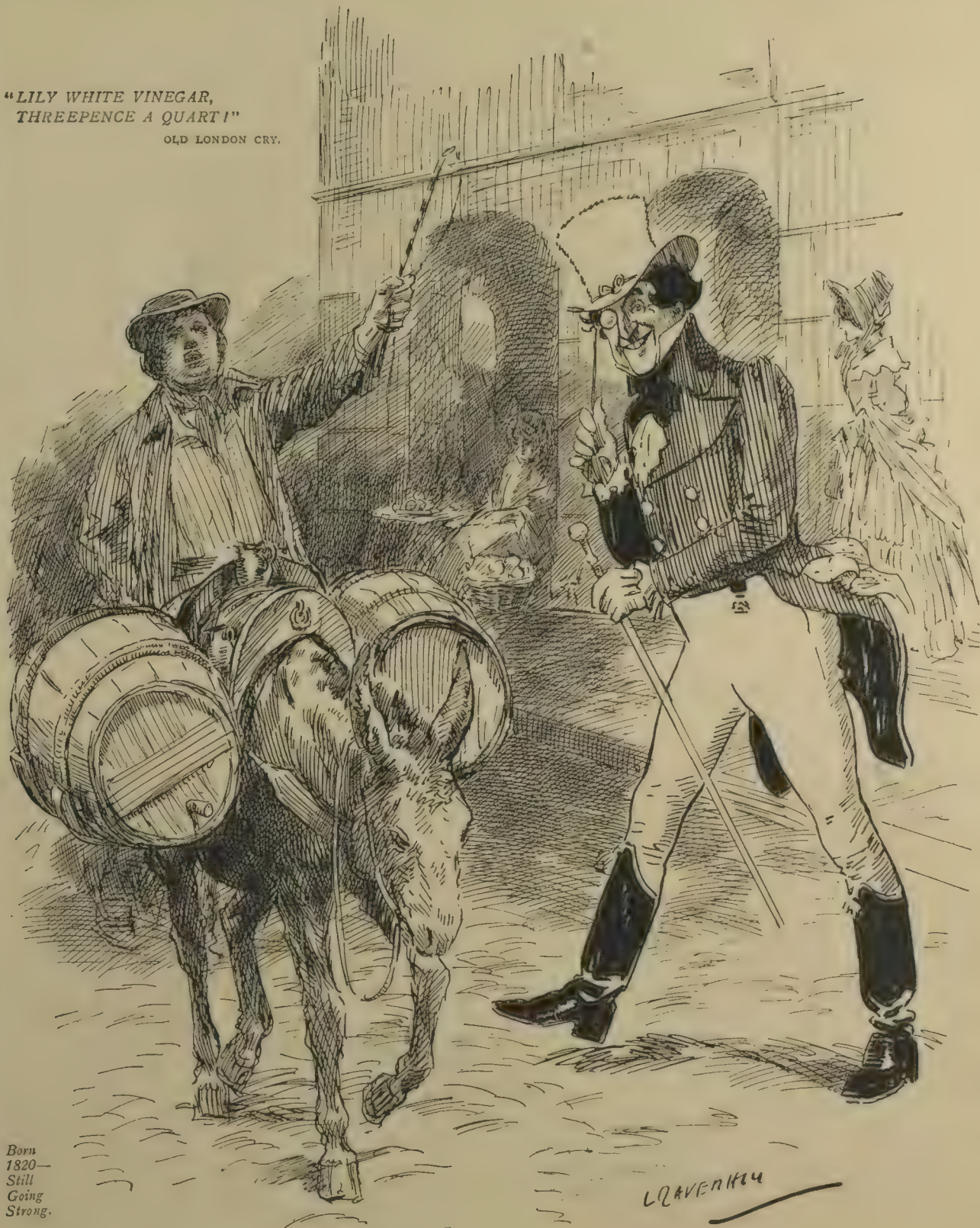
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The Modern Cry—"JOHNNIE WALKER"

The call of the vinegar vendor, was in Old London a favourite cry. If you "cry" for Johnnie Walker, you will always find it nigh:—because it is obtainable everywhere. All experts agree that there are periods when whisky is at its best; our experts contend there are three. Choose for yourself———Johnnie Walker "White Label," 6 years old. Johnnie Walker "Red Label," 10 years old. Johnnie Walker "Black Label," 12 years old. Every bottle bears this label:———"Guaranteed same quality throughout the world."

JOHN WALKER & SONS, Ltd., Scotch Whisky Distillers, KILMARNOCK.

LADIES' PAGE.

AN interesting communication has been received from Mr. Noel Buxton, M.P., who went out to the East as organiser for the Balkan Relief Fund. He tells of the terrible condition of the wounded after the battle of Kirk Kilisse. There were not enough surgeons or even nurses to give the slightest aid to great numbers of the wounded. His exact words about the arrival and conduct of the English women volunteer non-professional nurses deserve to be quoted. These nurses were all trained especially for war service by the Women's Sick and Wounded Convoy Corps, Great Smith Street, Westminster. Any energetic and healthy girl who can give up one day weekly or a little more to the training, and also study at home adequately, can join there, and then she will be ready to be of use if ever war touches our own fair isle with its ghastly claw. (By the way, I read a delightfully naïve—and yet how sensible!—sentence in a letter from a young Englishman who has gone out to the East on Red Cross work. "War is so terrible and wicked," he says, "when you see it, that when I come home, if I hear anybody say he approves of war, I shall punch his head!") Well, the Women's Sick and Wounded Convoy Corps sent out a detachment, which is called in Red Cross work a "unit," of ladies who had completed the Corps' three years' course of volunteer training; and this is Mr. Buxton's "unsolicited testimonial" not only to their kind devotion, but to their capable, strong, and well-organised efforts.

"The Women's Convoy Corps, when they arrived, came as a godsend. It had taken them seven days to trek to their destination, tramping knee-deep in mud, and sleeping in their ox-wagons, for there was not a roof anywhere to shelter them. Most of the ordinary units, when they arrived, took several days to get ready for work; but these ladies had beds ready and wounded men in them within thirty hours. They dealt with fifty cases on the first day, and with seventy on the second; and I really believe that a body of men doing the same amount of work would have broken down. Are they overdoing it? I don't think so. They are enthusiastic volunteers, well trained."

Miss Helen Gould, whose engagement is announced, has passed her fortieth birthday by some years. She has long been known as "the richest spinster in America," and holds there a position similar to that of Lady Burdett-Coutts in Victorian days; that is to say, the great wealth of these ladies, to which they succeeded while quite young, was in each case administered in charity not only with generosity and benevolence, but with great judgment and far-sighted wisdom. Too many rich women are unspeakably mean and utterly selfish, but one really never hears of a great heiress proving conspicuously silly and blatantly incapable—she is usually at worst only extravagant on her own personal whims and miserly and indifferent to all

A SMART AND USEFUL WALKING COSTUME.
This is made of smooth tweed, trimmed with braid and ornamental buttons.

claims of others. But in Miss Burdett-Coutts and Miss Helen Gould, the world has seen how brilliantly well some women can deal with vast wealth. In the Spanish-American War, Miss Gould not only spent some £30,000 on the soldiers' relief funds, but also went personally to supervise and work in one of the nursing camps. For her services then she was thanked by vote of the Senate, and received what is considered a high national honour in being invited to "a seat on the floor of the House" whenever she may feel disposed to pay the Senate a visit.

Bands of fur form a most popular trimming for both day and evening gowns. It is difficult to decide whether the charm of peltry is displayed better by the richness of dark-coloured velvets on day toilettes, or by the shimmer and elegance of dainty-hued silks and satins worn under the electric light. Even the flimsiest of fabrics are being combined with fur; perfectly exquisite was an evening gown of pale blue tulle, made with a deep tunic of fragile lace. Both the edge of the tulle skirt and of the lace tunic were bordered by a deep band of sable, so heavy-looking that it seemed wonderful that these "airy-fairy" fabrics could support the weight. The décolletage also was bordered with just a narrow band of fur, the whole effect being striking and luxuriant. An original idea is to veil a line of fur softly on an evening gown, by tulle or ninon. A delightful model treated thus was of rose-pink satin, the dainty decoration of ermine showing attractively through a fragile veiling of white, gold-studded ninon. This gown was designed for a smart and pretty actress to wear at a New Year's ball; quaint and original touches to the toilette were given both by the hair-ornament, which consisted of a narrow band of ermine worn very low and finished by a pink osprey; secondly, by the pink slippers with diamond-studded heels being edged all round the top by ermine.

Not a few of the new models in velvet walking-costumes have a hint of our old friend the Russian blouse in their general outline. Nothing, indeed, can be more comfortable and easy than this make, yet has it a smartness all its own. It looks especially charming when made in a soft velvet pouched with considerable fullness into the belt, above a neatly fitting basque. Folds and draperies show up the lights and shades of this most artistic of fabrics in a far more effective manner than when it hangs loosely and plainly. Usually the fastening of the pouched corsage is down the side, but sometimes it is diagonal across the bust; in either case the opening is edged by a band of trimming, often by a line of fur as well as some bright-coloured passementerie. Big and elaborate buttons, frequently of the velvet itself elaborately embroidered, are also employed to make a pretty finish. A touch of gold or silver is very successful on velvet, but it must be employed with the utmost discretion, or it is apt to look over-gaudy. An uncommon yet effective device is to have a piece of real lace daintily picked out with gold or silver thread, and employed as a jabot. FILOMENA.

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rubbing

when the polish used is

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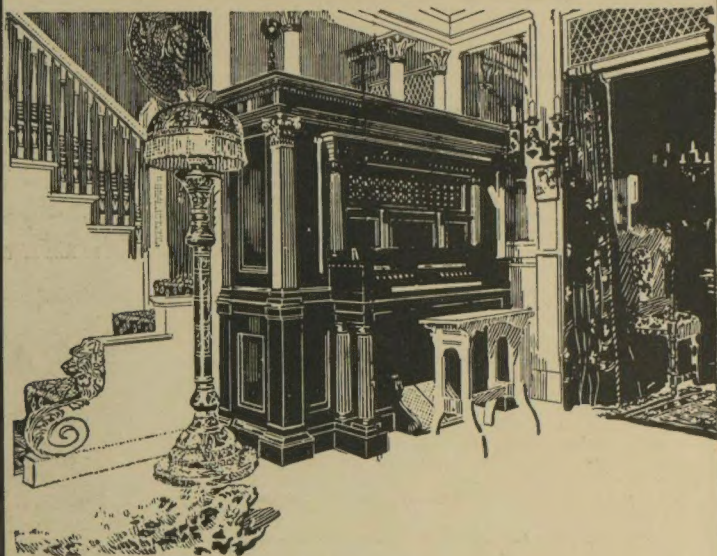
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played on the Pianola principle.

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SALE OF IRISH LINENS DURING JANUARY.

Linen Damask Tablecloths.

A quantity of odd cloths in designs that we have ceased making in our factory:—

Cloths, 2 x 2½ yds. - - 8/6 and 9/6 each.
" 2 x 3 yds. - - 9/11 and 11/6 "

" 2½ x 3 yds. - - 13/9 and 15/6 "

Linen Sheets (Hemmed ready for use).

Sheets, 2 x 3 yds. - - offered at 6/7 each.
" 2½ x 3 yds. - - " 8/3 "
" 2½ x 3½ yds. - - " 9/8 "
" 3 x 3½ yds. - - " 12/9 "

Hemstitched Linen Sheets.

A number of odd lots:—

Sheets, 2 x 3 yds. - - offered at 7/6 each.
" 2½ x 3½ yds. - - " 10/9 "
" 3 x 3½ yds. - - " 15/- "

All Linen Towels.

Hemstitched Bedroom Towels, slightly imperfect, offered at 7/6 and 10/6 dozen. Superfine quality, perfect goods, 13/9 and 19/6 dozen.

Linen Pillow Cases (Ready for use).

Pillow Cases, 20 x 30 ins., 1/- and 1/3½ each.

Hemstitched Linen Pillow Cases.

Undoubted bargains, 2/3½ and 2/6½ each.

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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

The Taxi-Cab Strike.

Although the strike of taxi-drivers in London and the large provincial cities does not affect the motorist at large in any marked degree, it nevertheless has more than a passing interest for him. It has been caused by a set of conditions which do most decidedly affect the whole motoring interest, inasmuch as they are intimately bound up with that most vital consideration, the price of petrol. In commenting upon the strike itself, it is impossible to blame either masters or men, because if either should adopt any attitude different from that they have taken up, then good-bye to the industry. It is manifest that the masters cannot continue to supply fuel at some fifty per cent. less than the price they are called upon themselves

to pay, and still make a profit for their shareholders. Dividends are hard to earn in these days of acute competition, and it is only necessary to glance at the issued balance-sheets of the taxi-cab companies to see that eightpence per gallon for petrol is an impossible proposition. On the other hand, it is impossible for the men to make a living wage if they have to pay thirteen pence a gallon for their supplies, and so matters have reached a deadlock. The whole question comes back to the greed for huge profits of those who control the supply of the world's motor fuel. It is nothing to them that a promising industry is crippled, and that the convenience of the public goes by the board. If they cannot make their money out of one section of the community, they can from another, so what matters it? And in the meantime we unfortunate

private owners, who must have petrol and who cannot go on strike, continue to pay through the nose for it.

The Paraffin Proposition.

Out of evil, we are told, comes good, and if the trend of things is bad in the one direction, it looks like being helpful in another. One result of what we have come to call the fuel problem is that more and more attention is being given to paraffin. It is not many weeks since I detailed the results achieved by the Stewart-Morris paraffin carburettor under R.A.C. observation, and now yet another device for the carburation of the heavy grades of petroleum has just completed a long-distance test at the hands of the Club's officials. This is the Standard Petroleum Carburettor, which is really a vaporiser rather than a carburettor, in which the paraffin is led into a



OUTSIDE AN ENTRANCE TO LORD LEIGH'S DEER PARK.
A 12-H.P. ROVER CAR.

chamber packed with a heat-retaining substance kept hot by the exhaust gases, and is there thoroughly heated and vaporised. The R.A.C. certificate has not yet been issued, but I understand that the device acquitted itself very well indeed, and did all that was asked of it. I have been promised a personal test of a car equipped with this contrivance, and shall therefore hope to return to the subject of paraffin carburettors in general, and the "Standard" in particular, at an early date.

The Road Board and its Policy.

I yield to no one in my admiration of the Road Board and its work—at least, I might have said so a few days ago; but the light thrown upon its policy by Mr. Masterman in the House of Commons rather makes one wonder just what the Road Board is. Questioned upon the point of why the Board was hoarding its funds instead of applying them to their legitimate purpose of improving the roads, Mr. Masterman gave as the reason that, just now, the country was passing through a period of almost unexampled trade prosperity, but that it was quite conceivable that one of these days an era of depression would set in, when labour would be cheap and plentiful, and relief works necessary. Against that evil day the Road Board desired to build up a reserve fund. As a matter of sentiment that is excellent, nor would there be any great cause to take exception to the idea if our main roads were, generally speaking, in a satisfactory state of construction. I may be quite wrong, of course, but it seems to me that

(Continued overleaf.)



USED FOR 'RELIEF WORK DURING THE FLOODS ROUND 'LOCH LOMOND'; AN ARGYLL SINGLE-SLEEVE-VALVE LANDAULETTE.

As a result of six months' continual rain, Loch Lomond rose to such an extent that the road from the west side was in many places submerged, and motor transport was impossible. The Argyll car shown in the photograph, taken near the lake, was used several times for relief work, to assist other cars that had come to a standstill through water getting into the engines, magnetos, and so on.

EARLY MOTOR-CAR TYPES.

No. 3:—The Canstatt Daimler.

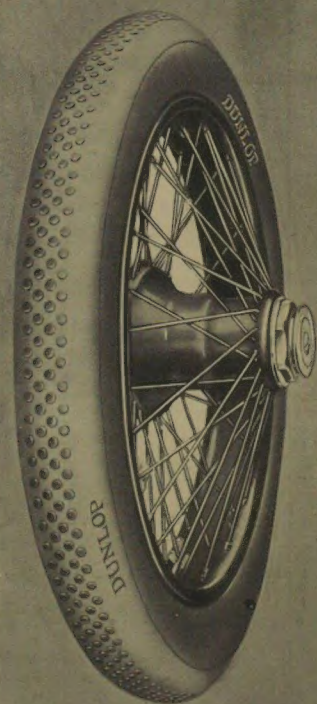
For the third of our early motor-car types we have to go to Germany, whence we return with the archaic-looking Daimler here shown. This is one of the earliest types emanating from the brain of Herr Gottlieb Daimler, the father of the modern motor-car, and was built at Canstatt in 1894. Carriage design is adhered to more faithfully than in either the Brener or the Panhard, described earlier. The engine, it will be noticed, is carried at the back, whilst the two tanks, in front of the dashboard and under the body respectively, contain water and petrol. Petrol was also fed from the petrol tank to two spirit lamps, which heated the platinum ignition tubes. When these lamps blew out on a windy day, as they frequently did, the car incontinently stopped! When in motion it could be reckoned on for 15 miles an hour.

Dunlop tyres were not fitted, but a little piece of contemporary history may be interesting. In 1894 the detachable Dunlop cycle tyre had been on the market just a year. Its introduction, at a time when the problem of the tyre repair was taxing the wisest heads, and its simple method of working, produced a profound sensation in the cycle world. As one journal remarked at the time: "The company are determined to leave no stone unturned to keep the leading position in the manufacture of pneumatic tyres." It is by the steadfast pursuance of this policy that the company hold to-day the same place in public estimation as in the far-away days of the Canstatt Daimler.

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1894



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 Dear Sir,
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 ment recently made in the
 Press, I was induced to com-
 mence a course of Anturic
 Baths. I have now had
 several of these, and thought
 you would be glad to know
 that I have found them very
 beneficial, in fact, the Salts
 practically cured Rheumatism
 which I had very badly in my
 right foot.—Yours faithfully,
 M. Y.

This letter cannot fail to be of
 interest. We shall be happy
 to send to anyone affected in
 a similar way our scientific
 treatise, "The Mystery of
 Gout," which explains

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ANTURIC BATH SALTS
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 wearily, and go through it without zest, when they
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 majority are simply suffering from constipation, and only
PURGEN is needed to put them right and keep them so.
 Drastic drugs may remedy constipation for a time, but in
 the end they always do more harm than good.

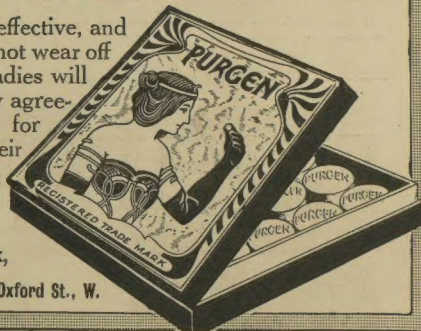
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BLACK POLISH
 TRADE MARK
 REGISTERED
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 FOR PATENT GLACE KID BOX
 CALF AND OTHER LEATHERS
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BOOT **POLISH**

(Continued)

the first duty of the Road Board should be to put the roads in order, and not to constitute itself a sort of Board of Guardians in anticipation of a depressed state of trade and a slump in the labour market at the time of the Greek kalends. It is not as though labour was not obtainable now, for heaven knows there are unemployed enough, in spite of all the talk about trade "booms" and general prosperity; while as for the roads—in very truth they are crying out for instant improvement. I have lately been motoring over some of the so-called main roads in Oxfordshire, for example, and they badly want improving, as anyone with knowledge of them will bear me out; and if the Board would apply some of the hoarded funds to that purpose, it would be doing what most of us conceive to be its duty. The Road Board's funds are derived from the taxation levied upon the motorist for the specific purpose of improving the roads, and any other application of them would be very much akin to a breach of trust.

The New Treasury Regulations.

On Jan. 1 the new Treasury regulations for ascertaining taxable horse-power came into effect. These regulations closely follow the recommendations of the Committee appointed to consider the methods in existence prior to the issue of this new series of regulations, and do not radically depart from the old ones, except in the addition of a rule for the calculation of the horse-power of steam-engines. Formerly the power was ascertained by the same formula as that applied to the internal-combustion motor, which was manifestly absurd, but the new rule takes the heating-surface of the boiler as a basis, the rating being in the relation of one horse-power for every three feet of effective heating surface.

Humbers in Winter Trials.

In the London-Exeter-London trial organised by the Motor Cycling Club, and carried out during Christmas week, a Humber team made a remarkable performance. Three Humberettes started in the cycle-car class, and all finished in schedule time, qualifying for gold medals, and in the motor-bicycle class two Humber machines started and achieved a like performance. Considering the absolutely wicked weather in which the trial took place, and the number of consequent failures to finish which were recorded, the Humber performance may very justly be described as something quite out of the ordinary. W. WHITTALL.

Messrs. W. and J. Burrow, of The Springs, Malvern, have had the honour to receive a Royal Warrant of Appointment as purveyors of the "Alpha Brand" Malvern Water to his Majesty the King.

In our issue of Dec. 7 we reproduced from Lady Younghusband's very interesting book, "Marie Antoinette: Her Early Youth," the frontispiece, "Children of Louis XV. By N. Bel (Belle), from Versailles." We regret that we incorrectly described the picture as being at Versailles and omitted to mention that it is now in the Magniac Collection.

CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

W. FINKLAYSON (Edinburgh).—Very pleased indeed to see the old familiar name again amongst our contributors.

J. FOWLER.—The problem can be solved, as you will see when the solution is published; but we must draw your attention to the use of the word "Quips" in the heading of the series.

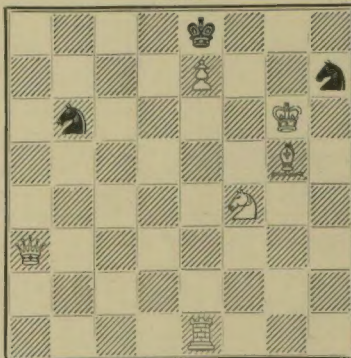
F. D. S. (Cheltenham).—There is no compulsion on Black to capture, as in the case of draughts.

G. P. D. (Damascus).—Your problem to hand, with thanks.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3579.—By T. R. DAWSON.

No. 1. K to Q 2nd, No. 2. K to Q 5th, No. 3. K to B 7th, No. 4. K to Kt 6th; but 1. P to Q 4th prevents mate next move.

PROBLEM No. 3582.—By W. GREENWOOD.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

Game played in the Championship Tournament of the City of London Chess Club, between Dr. LETCHWORTH and Mr. J. DAVIDSON.

(Four Knights' Opening.)

WHITE (Dr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. D.)	WHITE (Dr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. D.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14. P to K B 4th	Q takes P
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	15. B takes P	Q to Q 5th (ch)
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd		
4. B to Kt 5th	P to Q 3rd		
5. P to Q 3rd	P to Q R 3rd		
6. B to R 4th	P to Q Kt 4th		
7. B to Kt 3rd	B to K 2nd		
8. Kt to K 2nd	Kt to Q R 4th		
9. Kt to Kt 3rd	Kt takes B		
10. R P takes Kt	Castles		
11. Castles	B to Kt 5th		
12. P to R 3rd	B to K 3rd		
13. Kt to R 2nd			

A weak move that leads to a rapid break-up of White's game. P to B 3rd, in any advance of the K B P.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3579 received from C. A. M. (Penang); of No. 3574 from C. A. M. and W. H. Katna Gopil (Jaffna, Ceylon); of

No. 3575 from R. Tidmarsh (Vernon, B.C.); of No. 3576 from H. A. Seller (Denver, U.S.A.) and J. Fenwick (Malta); of No. 3578 from J. Isaacson (Liverpool), J. B. Camara (Madeira), H. F. Deakin (Fulwood), F. R. Pickering (Forest Hill), and J. C. Stackhouse (Torquay); of No. 3579 from F. Pataki (Budapest), J. Isaacson, J. Gamble (Belfast), J. Deering, E. J. Winter-Wood, H. F. Deakin, F. W. Young (Shaftesbury), W. C. D. Smith (Northampton), H. Grasett Baldwin, L. Schlu (Vienna), J. Cohn (Berlin), F. R. Pickering, E. R. Brown (Warrington), and R. Worters (Canterbury).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3580 received from J. Gamble, H. S. Brandreth (Cimiez), J. E. Gemmell (Lissieu), Blakeley (Norwich), J. Izatt (Leeds), R. J. Lonsdale (New Brighton), L. Schlu, J. Green (Boulogne), J. Churchill (Southampton), J. Fowler, A. W. Hamilton Gell (Wimborne), H. Grasett Baldwin, J. D. Tucker (Ilkley), H. R. Nicolls (Willesden), G. Stillingfleet (Johnson (Seaford), J. Cohn, R. Worters, J. Deering, Blakeley, Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), F. W. Atkinson (Lincoln), J. C. Stackhouse, H. R. T. Ponce (Brussels), J. Smart, and J. Dixon.

It is pleasant to draw the attention of our readers to a compliment paid to this paper and our new photogravure method in the new edition of "Penrose's Pictorial Annual," the Process Year-Book, which is published by Messrs. Percy Lund, Humphries, and Co., of 3, Amen Corner. The editor, Mr. William Gamble, in reviewing the year's progress in process work, points out that the half-tone block has reached a perfection and universal use which make it commonplace, and that some new method has been called for. "The direction which this departure will probably take," he continues, "is now fairly evident. In our opinion, it is in the direction of rotary intaglio printing. . . . The process has made a most marvellous stride to the front even in the past year. . . . We see also the oldest of our pictorial weeklies—*The Illustrated London News* and its daughter journal *The Sketch*—issuing week by week well-executed supplements by the rotary intaglio process. . . . The significance of this great advance can only be realized by those who are familiar with the comparative conditions and results of letterpress printing." As in previous years, "Penrose's Pictorial Annual" provides a mine of interest for the expert in its technical articles, while with its profuse and excellent illustrations, representing every variety of process work, it makes, as a picture book, a universal appeal.

Indispensable as a West End directory is the "Royal Blue-Book," of which the new half-yearly edition has just been issued by Kelly's Directories, Ltd. The work is in its ninety-first year, and the present edition is the 182nd. The area covered by the book reaches, roughly, from Hampstead to Chelsea, and from Hammersmith to Finsbury Circus. It contains a plan of London which is also very useful.

There are many readers who cannot afford the luxury of one of the larger "peerages," and who yet have frequent need of a work of that kind. To such readers "Whitaker's Peerage," of which the 1913 edition is just out, is a great boon, being sold at the very moderate price of five shillings. It gives in one alphabetical list the names of all holders of titles and decorations, together with much other information. Among its most useful features are a list of seats and residences, an official glossary explaining the nature of various public offices, and a record of royal marriage alliances with foreign houses.

'WHEN the WIND is in the EAST'



The bitter East Winds, which are the dread of the weak and ailing, are part of the great Northern current, which, at this season of the year, frequently descends from Northern Europe. Even the Romans, centuries ago, had a horror of this wind, which they knew as "Eurus," and regarded as one of their most formidable foes.

It is commonly thought that the East Winds are damp; on the contrary, the real East wind is dry and parching, and its injurious effect is quickly seen, not only in the depression and uneasiness it brings to all except the most robust, but especially in the largely increased mortality it causes.

As soon as we rise in the morning the keen and penetrating atmosphere betrays its existence, and upon venturing outside the house the biting wind pierces through us and keeps us in a shiver.

The natural result is that the pores of the skin close up, and the kidneys are taxed with the extra work of throwing off the waste matter which the skin ought to deal with as perspiration. But the kidneys have already so much work of their own to do, in filtering the poisonous liquid waste out of the blood, that they soon break down under the strain of this extra work.

This is how so many fatal cases of dropsy, stone, and Bright's disease have

their beginning, and the great need of a gentle kidney tonic "when the wind is in the East" is apparent. A course of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at such times, or when you are troubled with a cold, chill, or influenza, will give the kidneys just the extra help they need to cope with the added burden cast upon them by the suppressed action of the skin, and will build up the strength of the kidneys, and maintain the activity of the urinary system. Doan's Pills act only on the kidneys and bladder, and do not interfere with the liver, stomach, or bowels. They are guaranteed safe for everyone under all conditions, and are

the best medicine known for:

**Dropsy,
Gravel,
Pains in the Loins and Back,
Lumbago,
Rheumatism,
Stone,
Unnatural Drowsiness.**

and all forms of kidney trouble and uric acid poisoning.

2/6 per box, six boxes for 13/6. Foster-McClellan Co., 8, Wells Street, Oxford Street, London, W.; also at Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A., Cape Town, S.A., and Sydney, Australia.

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